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VOL. XV. No. 22.

## RUMBLINGS AND EXPLOSIONS

### SECOND SERIES

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 6, 1905.  
To Local Louisville, Socialist Party.  
Comrades:—The following considera-  
tions lead me to tender to you my resig-  
nation as a member of the Socialist  
party:

In unity is strength; in division is  
weakness. To accomplish its mission  
the Socialist movement must be united.  
It must be united on every field of action.  
The working class must be united to  
fight its own battles and win its own vic-  
tories.

The party or organization that is to  
unite the working class, educate and  
organize the working class, drill and dis-  
cipline the working class in its strug-  
gles to achieve its emancipation—the  
party or organization that is to do this  
must itself be united.

But the Socialist party is divided. It  
is badly divided. On the economic and  
political horizon of the Socialist party  
are plainly discernible three separate,  
distinct and antagonistic elements.

First, there is the revolutionary ele-  
ment, the bona-fide Socialist element,  
holding that the working class needs  
and must have its clear-cut revolutionary  
economic organization as well as its  
revolutionary political organization. This  
element of the party, chiefly in the west,  
now supports the Industrial Workers of  
the World.

Then we have the conservative ele-  
ment, chiefly in the east, supporting the  
pure and simple, capitalist, craft unions  
of Belmont and Gompers.

These two elements in the Socialist  
party are diametrically opposed the one  
to the other. The one, the revolutionary  
element, is striving for the economic uni-  
fication of the working class as well as  
the political. The other, the Belmont  
and Gompers element, is striving to hin-  
der this work by keeping the workers  
in the pure and simple, craft-divided  
capitalist A. F. of L.

The first element holds that "between  
the working class and the employing  
class there can be nothing in common."  
The conservative element supports the  
Gompers unions which are based upon  
the theory that the employing class and  
the working class do "have interests in  
common" and that "arbitration and con-  
ciliation boards" composed of capitalists  
and their labor leaders can best deter-  
mine and define these "common inter-  
ests" when misunderstandings arise.

The revolutionary element holds that  
the workers must be aroused, educated  
and organized along class lines on both  
fields of action; that they may be able to  
throw their capitalist masters off their  
backs. The conservative element stands  
by the American Federation of Labor  
which forbids the discussion of working  
class economies in the unions and which  
is openly allied with the Civic Federa-  
tion, an organization formed as Debs  
says, "for the purpose of chloroforming  
the workers."

The revolutionary element fights  
AGAINST capitalism and the capitalist  
class and fights FOR Socialism and the  
working class on BOTH the political and  
industrial battlefields. The conserva-  
tive element fights against capitalism  
and for Socialism on the political field—  
with its lips—and fights FOR capitalism  
and AGAINST Socialism with both  
hands on the economic field.

The revolutionary element is for So-  
cialism both when on the soap box and  
in the shop.

The conservative element drops paper  
ballot in the ballot box ONCE a year, for  
Socialism, and drops its coin into Gompers'  
and Belmont's capitalist craft  
union's treasury FIFTY-TWO TIMES  
a year.

Comrades, as I have frequently stated,  
I was well aware of the existence of  
these antagonistic elements in the party  
when I joined it, and I joined that I  
might help as much as possible the  
revolutionary element to gain control  
of the organization and oust the con-  
servatives, the compromisers, the fusion-  
ists, the grafters, and make the Socialist  
party a bona-fide party of Socialism, or,  
failing in this, withdraw from the or-  
ganization and unite with the Socialist  
Labor Party. It seems to me that the  
time for the revolutionary element in the  
party to take decisive action has arrived.

The Gompers element has been, up to  
the present time, and still is, the domi-  
nant element in the party. Hence, to  
the student of the Socialist movement  
who has observed closely the growth and

# WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

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Watch the label on your paper. That  
will tell you when your subscription ex-  
pires. First number indicates the month,  
second, the day, third the year.  
The paper will be stopped on that day  
unless previously renewed.  
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## KATZ'S TOUR

FINDS WORKING PEOPLE READY  
TO WELCOME THE I. W. W.

"That's the Right Kind of an Organiza-  
tion", Say They—Elmira's Mayor  
Backs Down in Fight for Free Speech  
Made by the S. L. P.

Jamestown, N.Y., Aug. 19—In the past  
three weeks I have covered the follow-  
ing counties: Chemung, Tompkins, Tio-  
ga and Yates; and Corning in Steuben  
County.

In Chemung County I organized a  
Section at Elmira. Elmira has a popu-  
lation of about 40,000 and is about the  
tenth largest city in the State of New  
York. Just as Binghamton, Elmira has  
never had a Socialist Labor Party or-  
ganization that lasted. The Labor  
Movement so called, in both of the two  
cities, has been dominated by that un-  
progressive blue label, cigarmaker-co-  
ffin association spirit, so there is really  
nothing surprising in the fact that we  
had no solid organization in either city.

But how about the Social Democrats?  
They, the friends of Gompers and his  
"blue coffin unions" have not a vestige  
of an organization in either of these  
cities.

Elmira is a city with a strong work-  
ing-class population, and many are the  
object lessons the workmen receive  
there. Only some months ago, the  
Glass Trust bought out the Elmira  
Window Glass plant, located at Elmira  
Heights, and then shut down the whole  
establishment, throwing 300 men out  
of employment. Many of these left the  
town for good. I met one of the glass  
blowers who is still there, trying to  
sell his shanty and look for another  
"home" elsewhere. He was very bitter  
against the trust and said that the  
trust magnates and the inventors of  
machines that robbed him of the means  
of living ought to be hanged, shot, blown  
up, etc. That's the education they re-  
ceive from Gompers!

The glass cutters in Elmira, too, had  
their object lesson: a strike and a  
feat, as usual.

A rolling mill was shut down there  
long ago, never to run again. Another  
rolling mill, employing only a small  
number of men, is running off and on,  
about six months in the year.

There are a number of small shops  
of all kinds in Elmira, the largest be-  
ing the La France fire engine machine  
shop, employing about 300 men.

Leaf tobacco is raised in large quan-  
tities in the vicinity, which is sold as  
Connecticut leaf in the market.

My first two open air meetings in  
Elmira were not interfered with. Then  
the mayor, Coleman, gave orders to the  
police not to let me talk because I was  
making "incendiary speeches". The cop  
took me up to the station house, but  
did not arrest me as I hoped he would.

I wrote to the State Executive Com-  
mittee regarding the mayor's action.  
They instructed me to go ahead and  
speak and suffer arrest if necessary, in  
order to make a test case of the matter.  
The committee also sent a letter to  
Mayor Coleman protesting against his  
action and making it plain that a fight  
would be made to maintain free speech.  
After Mr. Mayor received this letter, he  
changed his mind about the character of  
my speeches and permitted me to speak.  
The following clippings from the local  
press tell the tale:

"RUDOLPH KATZ HAS HIS ORDERS"  
"Socialist Orator Says He Will Speak."  
"Arrest Will Follow Attempt."  
"City Officials Refuse to Give Him Per-  
mission to Use Street Corners—  
Test Case May Follow if He  
Insists to Do So."

"Rudolph Katz, a Socialist Labor  
speaker, has been in this city for the  
past two weeks and since his advent  
his work has not been of the pleasant-  
est kind. Katz is employed by the So-  
cialists to travel around the State in  
the interests of the party. He gives  
street corner speeches on the Socialist  
problem in the same manner, that all  
Socialists have, but his speeches in El-  
mira have been limited.

"A week ago Saturday night Mr. Katz  
started to open up on the crowd with  
one of his Socialist arguments and be-  
fore he had exploded his Socialist  
bombs on the passing throng, he was  
given a squelcher by a bluecoated po-  
liceman. The officer had orders to pre-

vent Mr. Katz from speaking or to  
place him under arrest should he con-  
tinue. Mr. Katz had no desire to create  
trouble so he obeyed the officer and de-  
sisted from talking on things Social-  
istic. Mr. Katz remained in this city  
all last week. He wrote to the State  
Executive Committee of the Socialists in  
New York City, stating his case and  
asking for instructions.

"Mr. Katz received a reply recently  
to go ahead and speak and suffer arrest,  
that a test case may be made in regard  
to the right of the speaker to exercise  
the power of free speech. This morning  
Mr. Katz came before the City Clerk and  
also before Chief of Police Cassada and  
to each official he showed the letter.

He asked that permission be given him  
to speak, but the chief denied the re-  
quest. Mr. Katz, however, will carry  
out his instructions to the letter, he  
says. To-night on the corner of Water  
and State streets the Socialist speaker  
will start one of his arguments in be-  
half of those of his party. An officer  
will then arrest him in case he refuses  
to desist. Mr. Katz said this morning  
that he intends to submit to an arrest  
and have his case tested."

"KATZ TALKED."

"Socialist Speaker Was Sane in His  
Remarks and Was Not Bothered"  
As Result.

"Rudolph Katz, the Socialist speaker  
who was restrained from talking on the  
street corners by the police a week ago  
Saturday night, delivered a harangue to  
a crowd of about 200 curious and inter-  
ested listeners last evening on the cor-  
ner of State and Water streets. Katz  
was not interfered with by the police  
and those who were present to see him  
arrested were greatly disappointed.

"Last week Katz wrote to the State  
Executive Committee of the Socialists  
asking instructions. He was told to  
talk and get arrested if he was pre-  
vented from talking, that a test case  
be made over the legal points in-  
volved. Katz started to speak last eve-  
ning fully intending to be placed under  
arrest. He confined his remarks, how-  
ever, to mild proportions on the social-  
istic problem and failed to fire off some  
of the sort of hot stuff that other So-  
cialists have exploded. The police had  
orders to arrest Katz if he became too  
strenuous and acted disorderly, but as  
nothing of the sort happened, everything  
passed off without a sign of trouble.

This talk of "sane remarks" is made  
in order to let the mayor down easy. I  
am sure that Elmira's public authori-  
ties will keep their hands off next time.

Tioga County, the home of Mr. Platt,  
is mostly agricultural, but there are  
two towns in the county, at least one  
of which has a strong working class  
population, namely, Waverly. There is  
no industry in Waverly itself, but Sayre  
and Athens, in the State of Pennsylvania  
are in close proximity, and a large num-  
ber of men work there but live in Waverly.

There are large railroad yards, round-  
houses and railroad machine shops lo-  
cated in Sayre. Four railroads center  
here, namely, the Erie, the Delaware,  
Lackawanna & Western, the Lehigh Val-  
ley and the Southern Central.

I held a good meeting in Waverly,  
and was rather pleasantly surprised  
when I closed to find that there were  
members of the Industrial Workers of  
the World in the audience. They, too,  
seemed glad to meet me, and took me  
up to their headquarters, where I was  
introduced to all the members present.  
They are organized very recently, but  
from the short conversation I had with  
them I could see the difference between  
the spirit of class-consciousness and  
faith in the Working Class that ani-  
mated them and the spirit that animates  
the average "pure and simpler" who  
like a cigarmaker, for instance, is in  
league with the capitalist who uses his  
label, and is willing to cut the throat  
of all others for the benefit of "the la-  
bel," and who has no faith in the Work-  
ing Class and is always whining and  
croaking that the Working Class cannot  
be united.

Owego, in Tioga County, is more of  
a residential town; the workingmen's  
population is not large. The only two  
large factories in town are the Cham-  
pion Wagon Works and Bridge Works,  
employing about 350 men altogether.  
The men here are not organized at all. I  
secured six subs to The People in this  
county.

In Tompkins County I held a meeting  
in Ithaca. This is the place where the  
State branch of the American Federa-  
tion of Labor is going to hold its con-  
vention next month and where they

(Continued on page 6.)

## COMPERSITES JEERED

BY LARGE CROWD OF NEW HAVEN  
WORKINGMEN.

Philip Veal, an Illinois Miners' Delegate  
to the Recent Chicago Convention Ex-  
poses the Treason and Scabbardry of the  
A. F. of L.—Refutes and Confutes  
Their Slanders—I. W. W. Cheered.

New Haven, Aug. 18.—Section New  
Haven, S. L. P., having Philip Veal  
with them from Aug. 7 to 13, trained  
its guns upon the local brigade of the  
pure and simple army, and they re-  
treated to cover in a disorderly manner  
routed, vanquished and disgraced.

The writer, acting as chairman at  
the five meetings which were held with  
Veal, opened up on Aug. 7 on the Cen-  
tral Green, with a few remarks on the  
Party and its literature. Veal then had  
the floor. Despite weather's being very  
disagreeable, and the audience's being  
bothered by swarms of sand flies, a  
crowd of about 300 were repaid for their  
patience in staying until the meeting  
was over.

In this audience was a "shining light"  
of the local Cigarmakers' Union, Joseph  
Belasco by name. His presence portend-  
ed fun. So there was.

After Veal had delivered an address  
such as only a sound workingman can,  
and showing how the working class  
were now organizing into a union which  
is not an adjunct of the capitalist class,  
as the A. F. of L. is, the meeting was  
opened for questions.

The above Joseph Belasco not having  
the courage to ask questions himself,  
got one of his dummies to state that  
he was employed in the Davis shop  
when the S. T. & L. A. members worked  
there, and if given 15 minutes' time he  
would show that the S. T. & L. A. men  
were scabs. We wanted to give him 10  
minutes to do so; he insisted on 15; and  
we decided he should have them. He  
said all he had to say in about five  
minutes. Asking the speaker how much  
more time he had, he was told ten min-  
utes. The rest of the time he filled up  
by a tirade against Veal. He yelled:  
the speaker has dragged the flag in the  
mud; he shouted that his own (the  
Jewish race) was being treated well  
under the stars and stripes; he yelled  
himself hoarse shouting for Old Glory,  
throwing his hat in the air and calling  
for three cheers for Old Glory! Not a  
sound disturbed the atmosphere in an-  
swer to his clownish trick. We liked  
him so well that we even got him some  
water when he was getting hoarse.

When Veal proceeded to answer him  
he continually interrupted until the au-  
dience made him desist. He then tried  
to sneak away but was called back by  
the chairman, and told by the audience  
to take his medicine. He was also  
challenged to debate the question of  
pure and simple unionism vs. new, or  
industrial unionism as advocated by the  
Industrial Workers of the World. But  
we could not get him to do so under any  
circumstances, his excuse being that the  
local section of the S. L. P. was so in-  
significant, "consisting of only eight  
members." We tried to show him that  
it should be easier to tackle us than if  
we were numerically stronger, but he  
was too wise to accept. The meeting  
closed at about 11 o'clock p. m., with  
Belasco self-pilloried.

Tuesday's meeting was held on the  
corner of George and Church streets.  
After a good exposition by Veal of the  
present system, and the stand of the  
S. L. P. towards the same, as well as  
that of the Industrial Workers of the  
World, questions were asked for. They  
came thick and fast, and all from mem-  
bers of the local Cigarmakers' Union.  
There were not less than six of these  
gentlemen present, and every one of  
them was jiggered up to the Queen's taste  
ready for any emergency. Veal thor-  
oughly routed them, to the delight of  
the audience.

In this audience was also a young man  
by the name of Benjamin Tannenbaum,  
who stated that he could prove that  
the S. T. & L. A. was a scab organiza-  
tion. The platform was given him to  
prove his charges. He said he was a  
machinist, and that he had seen docu-  
ments with De Leon's and Davis's  
signatures attached, purporting to be  
an agreement to hurt the International  
Cigarmakers' Union, which was involved  
in the strike at Davis's shop. The cal-  
umny was torn to shreds, as it has been  
so often before. Tannenbaum then got  
rattled, and challenged us to debate the  
question. We took him at  
his word. He and the chairman ex-

changed addresses, agreeing to make  
all arrangements the next day. Tannen-  
baum told the chairman he belonged to  
the S. P. local in New Haven. When  
we heard that we knew there would be  
no debate. Ever since De Leon thrash-  
ed Harriman at the New Haven debate,  
the S. P. around here are skeery of  
debates.

On Wednesday our chairman looked  
up Tannenbaum, but was told he was  
not at home. The chairman left Veal's  
address at the house.

Thursday we held forth on the Green  
again, with an audience of about 400.  
It was the most orderly meeting of all,  
the pure and simple whipped at the  
previous meetings being now conspicu-  
ous by their absence. After the lecture  
a few questions were asked and an-  
swered. We also distributed copies of  
the Weekly People with the Chicago  
Convention addresses of E. V. Debs and  
D. De Leon. At this meeting, as well as  
two following ones, the chairman asked  
if Mr. B. Tannenbaum was present. As  
was to be expected he did not material-  
ize. Of course, the opportunity was  
used to show up the Civic Federation  
capitalist methods of the Gompers' S. P.

Our meetings of Friday and Saturday  
were held on the corner of George and  
Church streets. They certainly were  
hummers. Our chairman took occasion  
to show up the silence of the capitalist  
press whenever the S. L. P. held forth  
and how it boomed fakirs and freaks  
of every description, knowing that by  
so doing it had nothing to fear, that the  
working class would still be in its Rip  
Van Winkle state. This was Friday  
night.

On Saturday the New Haven "Union"  
sent a reporter to our meeting and pub-  
lished a writup which was in the main  
correct. At all these meetings the au-  
dience was urged to join our organiza-  
tion and help to emancipate their class;  
to support our press, as it was the best  
champion they had to fight their battles,  
and the only one that stood by them at  
all times; also not to forget our other  
literature, to get themselves informed  
and ready to join that class conscious  
labor organization launched at Chicago  
on the 27th of June, when its organizers  
would come to this city to organize  
them and make them members of the  
Industrial Workers of the World.

Quite a lot of literature was sold,  
some subs for the Weekly and for our  
German organ were secured and two ap-  
plications for membership filled out. Here  
we also hear the approaching sound of  
a "rumbling" coming from the direction  
of the S. P. local. More of that in the  
near future. It has started in the  
Italian local. Our Italian organ has by  
this time a letter from one of the mem-  
bers of said local, resigning his mem-  
bership in same and joining hands with  
us.

Section New Haven.

[From New Haven "Union," Aug. 13.]

ALMOST A FIGHT.  
Crowd Resents Interruptions of Debate  
on Street.

SEVERAL FIGHTS ENSUE.  
Socialist Labor and Union Labor Re-  
ceive Knocks.

A heated debate, with cries of "liar,"  
"Anarchist," "scum of the earth," and  
others of like nature held the attention  
of a crowd at the corner of Church and  
George streets last night that at the  
time of the heated discussion was es-  
timated at least 1,000.

The debate was caused by some re-  
marks made by Philip Veal, a coal miner  
of Collinsville, Ill., regarding the Ameri-  
can Federation of Labor and union labels  
in which Mr. Veal spoke in scathing  
terms of both saying they were the in-  
signia of a class that made a show of  
standing up for their rights in public  
and in private cringing before the capi-  
talists like slaves.

The remarks were objected to by Robert  
J. Reilly, fourth vice-president of the  
Cigarmakers' Union and a member  
of the New England Labor conference,  
who was in the crowd, and he demanded  
the privilege of replying to the state-  
ments. This took the crowd and he was  
given the stump.

In his reply he, instead of trying to  
reply, sought to show what kind of a  
man he considered Mr. Veal to be and  
what he thought of the Socialist Labor  
Party, which he represented. Veal said

(Continued on page 3.)

## SPREADING LIGHT

AUGUST GILHAUS'S EFFECTIVE  
WORDS IN COLUMBUS, O.

The Scabby Methods of the A. F. of L.  
Illustrated to the Rank and File by  
Their Own Acts—Received with Mark-  
ed Approval—Why A. F. of L. Strikes  
Fail and Must Fail

Columbus, O., Aug. 14.—Our state or-  
ganizer August Gillhaus has just closed  
a week's work in the capital city of  
Ohio.

During the week six open air meet-  
ings were held in the central part of  
the city at night. Otto Steinhoff acting  
as chairman. In addition to these  
meetings three noon-hour shop meetings  
were held: two at the Jeffrey shops, one  
at the 1st ave. and one at the 4th street  
entrance, and one at the Killbourn  
shops. A fourth shop meeting would  
have been held at the Hockley Valley  
shop and yards on Saturday, but the  
men quit work at noon and there was  
no opportunity to assemble. Consider-  
able literature was passed out.

The Killbourn shop meeting the com-  
rades did not consider a success as it  
was not held at the most practical en-  
trance. But the Jeffrey shop meetings  
are considered a huge success. In this  
shop the pattern makers were recently  
on strike and failed. Of course, it was  
a characteristic pure and simple strike  
—their places were filled by non-union  
men, at work in the shop itself. It was  
upon this point that the speaker flayed  
them for scabbing on one another; right  
in the same shop, at that, the work of  
the scab pattern makers being passed  
right along to the molders and machin-  
ists—all affiliated with the craft au-  
tonomous A. F. of L. The attitude of  
these several hundred men who heard  
Gillhaus at those two meetings is en-  
couraging. It shows that they are the  
helpless victims of a system and policy  
of organization, so long as they remain  
in that organization. When Gillhaus  
showed how such strikes would be con-  
ducted by the Industrial Workers of the  
World—bringing the whole shop, porters,  
office force and all, to the support of  
any grievance—it was received with ap-  
plause and exclamations "That's right!"  
The attention and interest was splen-  
did.

The Saturday night meeting at Broad  
and High streets would have been a re-  
cord breaker but for a wind storm speed-  
ily followed by a rain storm, that broke  
on us. However, we were not forced to  
surrender to the elements until we had  
distributed some two hundred copies of  
the Weekly People containing the Debs  
and De Leon speeches at the Chicago  
Convention and had secured 36 signatures  
to the state ballot papers.

All interested in organizing locals of  
the Industrial Workers of the World are  
hereby informed that meetings for that  
purpose will be held Sundays, at room  
66, Wesley Block, at 2.30 p. m. The  
first meeting was held last Sunday and  
a temporary organization affected and  
correspondence opened with the Head-  
quarters. Those wishing to become char-  
ter members can also enroll any night  
at the above place.

O. Freer.

CLEVELAND PICNIC.

Section Cleveland S. L. P. has ar-  
ranged for a picnic and outing in beau-  
tiful Hahn's Grave, north of Rocky River,  
on Sunday, September 3, beginning at  
8 a. m. The net proceeds will go to  
campaign fund. A fine programme of  
games, races, sports, singing, music,  
dancing, etc., has been worked out for  
the entertainment of our guests, and  
refreshments of all kinds will be served.  
Any car line, either direct or by trans-  
fer, takes you for five cents to Rocky  
River bridge. Fare from bridge to  
Hahn's Grave is ten cents each way, but  
round trip tickets at fifteen cents can be  
had in advance from all comrades and  
at office of German party organ, corner  
Seneca and Columbus streets, third  
floor, also at day of picnic from a com-  
rade who will be on duty at bridge from  
8 a. m. till noon time. Comrades, upon  
the financial success of this picnic it  
depends—whether or not we will be able  
to keep our State organizer in the field  
till election day. Let every comrade,  
friend and sympathizer turn out on Sep-  
tember 3, and have a good time at one  
of the most beautiful spots that Mother  
Nature has created in the vicinity of  
Cleveland. Admission to grove free.



# The Boot and Shoe Worker's Union

**TOBINISM LAID LOW BY BRENNAN THE SHOEMAKER.**

Boston, Aug. 6.—At my entrance to the Common my way was blocked to-day by the marching miniature army of visitors from Canada, appropriately named the Duke's Own Rifles. They were escorted like brothers, as brothers they are, by the American Capitalists' Own Rifles (Massachusetts State Militia). As I watched, with a strange mingling of sadness and pity, the otherwise, humorous monkey exhibition I was forcefully reminded of Carlyle's famous satire on clothes (Sartor Resartus).

In the procession, in full regalia, was a small company representing the Scots who have—not w' Wallace, but—for the Wallaces, the Dukes of Cornwall, the Eddie Guelphs, and all the other tinsel distributing parasites, bled; for these, all the masses of the Scottish people have bled, and never have they bled in the past as they are being bled to-day. To me a Socialist, the picture was completed when I was told that the procession was en route to the capitalist Trinity Church, where prayers would be numbed over them all, and they would be blest, both they and the murderous-looking butcher-knives which they carried, infamous weapons which were made but for one purpose—the taking of human life. As the rearguarding squad of city police (who were plainly their superiors mentally, morally and physically) disappeared up the avenue, it occurred to me what a happy family it would be were there only a cardinal's red hat and a company of Russian Cossacks, knout in hand, to join them in that damnable mockery of a prayer.

As I gazed upon the stupid, slavery-dulled, superstition-cowed countenances of those near me who had applauded the parading fraud, a long breath escaped me when I thought of the stupendous task of education which the class-conscious Socialist must perform, for he alone can, before the light of truth, honesty and knowledge can shine forth from these crafty, cowardly, brutal faces. In harmony with the above is a statement going the rounds of the capitalist press by the officials of the State Militia, to the effect that the present difficulty in securing recruits to the militia was largely due to the unattractiveness of the uniform; that should the latter be made more sprightly in appearance they would have no trouble in swelling the ranks of that organization.

That item gives an insight into the mental and moral calibre of the rank and file of that (justly despised of workingmen) capitalist militia, men who may be and are bought with the cheap tinsel of a flashy uniform.

After the experience noted above, it was very cheering to join our comrades on the Common, each of whose faces bore the imprint of honesty, intelligence, and manhood.

Chairman Corcoran opened the meeting with a dash of enthusiasm, pointing out to the workers their true condition and status to-day, proving by undoubted facts that their condition was steadily and surely getting worse; that the S. L. P. alone held the key to the situation—class-conscious unionism. Before introducing the regular speaker said he, "I will first introduce you to the literature that has educated our speakers." Here he exhibited the Daily and Weekly People, also the pamphlets, pointing out the different fog-banks of capitalism that each was warranted to dispel. He then introduced Comrade Brennan, the shoemaker, of Lynn.

Brennan (in part): "Fellow workingmen—I fully realize the difficulties which are in my way when I attempt to enlighten you on the most important line of thought and action that confronts the working class of the world, to-day, the trade-union question, so-called, a subject on which the average pure and simple union man thinks he

is as wise as Solomon, when as a matter of notorious fact, he knows nothing whatever of the far-reaching social possibilities of his own local, is totally ignorant of the machinations and traitorous actions of his own officers, or of those of other bodies with which as a union man he is affiliated.

"Now, I am well aware that many corns will be stepped on. Corns are bad things to have anyway, and are caused by ill-fitting shoes. So if by tramping around I hurt some corns on some of you fellows who think you haven't any, I will be doing you a favor, for I will not only direct you to the best doctors, but will, as a shoemaker point out to you the best shoe for you to wear, a shoe which will protect you from the poisonous briar-thorns and slimy serpents that the workers are bound to encounter in the thicket of capitalism. A shoe that will not only protect you outwardly, but will not itself develop an ulcer or gangrene in your flesh. A shoe in which you will have no limping gait, in which you may stand fair and square—a man. But first let us examine the capitalist-made fraud of a shoe which you are now compelled to wear or go barefoot. I here refer in a symbolical sense to the Tobin Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, which you are compelled to join or starve, those of you who are shoemakers. A so-called trade union which holds your hands high above your head while the capitalist goes through your pockets.

"I have in my hand a document which was issued by the officials of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, and was sent to a large shoe manufacturer. In this document Tobin guarantees, should the capitalist adopt his label, that there will be no stoppage of work; that he need pay no increase of wages; that there will be no trouble from strikes; that should the workers get beyond his fakir control and go on strike he stands ready to fill their places with good union scabs—a la Farley—which he did do in the city of Lynn; that as the dues-paying dupes gather in numbers he will faithfully expend a portion of his rake-off to advertise the goods of that particular capitalist. After I have read this letter you may step up any of you and read it while a comrade holds it. I will not allow it to go into the crowd; these fakers would give much to regain that letter—now can you conceive of any sane business man refusing any such a cinch as this thing? Can you blame a manufacturer for compelling his employees to join such a magnificent profit-securer, slave-charming institution as that? Why, certainly not; as a manufacturer he would be a fool if he did not make them join it. Go back with me two years to the city of Lynn, where the Knights of Labor went on strike in an attempt to enforce a living scale of wages. They would have been successful but for Tobin's union, which furnished scabs with union cards in their pockets, to take the strikers' places at a lower scale, thus proving the charge of the S. L. P. that his union was in the interest of the capitalist and of his own fakir clique. Now, here is this letter, under the seal and official letterhead, as you see, of the:

"Boot and Shoeworkers' Union,  
435 Albany Building, Boston.  
"To Shoe Manufacturers:  
"The long continued and rapid development of the demand for union stamp shoes having convinced the shoe trade generally that the union stamp proposition is something more than a passing fad, we venture to address this circular to you, suggesting that you immediately investigate the conditions under which the union stamp may be issued, and thus place yourselves in line to take advantage of the best selling factor in the shoe trade. In view of the fact that you can use the stamp without in any way surrendering control of your business, or placing yourself at the LEAST disadvantage—EITHER AS TO

WAGES OR OTHERWISE" ("these last six words you see here"—turning it around—"are in capital letters"), there appears to be no good reason why you should not secure the use of the union stamp immediately, which you can do by addressing a letter to the undersigned, who will be pleased to furnish you with all necessary information.

"We have made the splendid record of having gone through the last four years without the violation of a single contract, and without a strike in any department in any factory throughout this entire country where the union stamp is used, and we are pursuing the policy that our future depends upon strict compliance with the letter and spirit of the contracts.

"Our unbroken record of unbroken contracts is one that we are proud of and it offers you the best guarantee that is perfectly safe to do business with the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union of to-day, no matter what may have been your disappointments in doing business with any past organization in the shoetrade. We stand ready to take your factory at its existing scale of wages and issue our union stamp under an arbitration contract which ABSOLUTELY PROTECTS YOU against a labor dispute, or stoppage of work, and PROTECTS YOU against being required to pay above the market rate of wages. We can organize any factory in any locality without changing the personnel of the employees, or without loss of time.

"Our rapidly increasing membership and revenue increase the advertising campaign for stamped shoes, and ensures stability, and most significant of all, the shoe jobbers are now giving preference to union stamped shoes because they sell best, and are offered at the market price.

"Kindly let us hear from you with a view of getting your factory in operation so that you can use the union stamp before the next run.

"Respectfully yours,

"John L. Tobin, Gen'l President."

"Now, workingmen, in the name of common sense, what is a trade-union organization for? I always thought that it was to protect the workers from the greed of the capitalist. But here you see the president of this scab-herding, dues-gathering, fine-imposing aggregation of grafters, in double sized type, plainly states that the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union is to PROTECT THE CAPITALIST! Protect him from whom? Why from the workers, whom else? They are the source of his living. Tobin here states that he is ready to take any factory no matter if trouble is on, no matter if the men at work are scabbing it at the time, no matter how low the wages, he stands ready, in his own words, to ABSOLUTELY PROTECT that capitalist from having to raise wages in his shop; or, in other words, in good, plain English, summing the whole up, he says this: 'Mr. Capitalist, no matter how many scabs are at work in your shop, not matter how low the wages you are paying, just give me the privilege of collecting 25 cents per week from each of these scabs, of collecting the same from all those girls that are starving on \$3, \$4, or \$5 per week; you collect those quarters every pay-day and turn that money over to me. I will in return give you a written guarantee that if they go on strike I will furnish scabs to take their places. If these girls ask for more pay fire them, I will fill their places also. And more than that, I will use a portion of that money to advertise your shoes, and will fine all the union men \$2 each if they do not buy your shoes.'

"That is what he says in this Judas letter.

"Is there any man in this crowd thick enough not to see that plainly? Now, workingmen, in the face of such conditions as these, what are you going to do? When a handful of grafters have pulled the wool over your eyes, in all the

great industries, for all your pure and simpler are alike as peas in a pot, they say the robbery of capitalism is all right, and defend and protect the robber capitalist. These unions are offered by fakirs all along the line. Can't you see that?"

Here the speaker gave a detailed description of the conditions in the average shoe factory. He told how the worker is kept at one machine. Should he desire to work at other machines in order thereby to gain a knowledge which would be of use to him when next he was thrown on the bricks, he can only do so by frequent tips to the foreman. He then proceeded:

"With such a mass of machinery going at high speed, stock is bound to be damaged occasionally. It is so arranged, however, that all such loss is taken out of the wages of the workers. As the stock passes from hand to hand, each worker must make a note of the condition when reaching him. Thus he is compelled to play the spy on his brother; should he not do so, he must pay the damage himself. There is fostered an enmity more or less acute, which prevails among the workers, weakening in the sense of solidarity. The toilet rooms are filthy without exception. The foul gases from them poison the air of the shop. You may judge of the healthfulness of the work by standing at a factory door on an evening, where you will see a procession of sunken eyes and hollow cheeks to an accompaniment of coughing, that particularly short, gasping cough that cannot be misunderstood by the medical student. The millions in wealth that are piled up to-day came out of the bodies and lives of the workers.

"Read this Judas Tobin letter in the light of the Government statistics taken from the last census—Shoe Industry, Vol. VII., part 13, which says that in 1900 two thousand less workers receiving \$3,000,000 less wages produced \$7,000,000 more in value than was produced in 1890. Read that Judas letter in that light, the light of hard, cold facts, and we find that the unbroken record of which he boasts is an unbroken record of treachery to the toilers out of whose meagre wage he pilfers his fat salary and out of whose bodies the capitalist grinds the dollars with which he lines the pockets of these fakers when he is engaged in commercial war with his fellow capitalist. There is no difference all along the line of pure and simpleminded. Did not Mitchell tie the hands of the miners while the Hannas heaped up millions out of their toil? Did he not get Roosevelt to promise them that if they went back to work he would see that they got their rights? If by rights he meant lower wages, then they got their rights sure enough.

"Did you think for a moment that John Mitchell did not know how to win that strike? No one knew how better than he. When the soft coal men wired to Mitchell, 'Shall we strike?' he wired back, 'No.' Well he knew that if both the hard and soft coal miners went out together they would win. Had they done so, and won, Hanna would not have made the millions he then did make out of soft coal, and incidentally his pet labor lieutenants could not have bought the real estate which they now own.

"Down in Fall River there was a repetition of the same game. When the capitalist had sold all his surplus product at an advanced price, the Tansies and Fosters acted as lightning rods to run the anger of the awaking workers into the ground. They formed the now famous 'Flying Wedge,' which landed the 'friend of labor,' Douglass, in the executive chair of the state. Whole pages of the capitalist press were filled in telling all the good things Douglass was doing for the men at Fall River. This little scrap of printed paper I hold in my hand—it is only half an inch wide and not three inches long—yet all the good things that Douglass did do for them are printed

on this slip, and it reads that he jollied them into going back at a 12 1-2 per cent. reduction.

"Now, fellow-workers, I have worked hard at my trade all week and would have much preferred to have laid myself down and had a rest rather than come away sixteen long miles to talk to you to-day. There is a reason for my being here, and it is this—I wish to better the condition of myself and family. As a worker I cannot do that without first bettering the condition of you and your families. I am here to tell you of the industrial union of your class, a union which will say to the Tansies, the Fosters and Gomperses, 'Your time has come. We stand for our class alone, you get out where you belong with the enemy.' Gompers has told you of the aristocracy of American labor. The shoe manufacturers of Austria have called the attention of their government to the fact that American shoes are being sold there in shiploads at thirty per cent. less than they could possibly manufacture them there, and yet some of you blind men will talk about the pauper labor of Europe. The American workman produces more wealth for the capitalist, in proportion to the wage he receives, than any other worker on the face of the earth, so your 'pauper labor' cry comes home to roost. It is all caused by machinery. So you see, a union of the workers is necessary; is, in fact, imperative, if we would live.

"The Industrial Workers of the World draws no color line; the only line it draws is between the worker and the shirker. Should a representative of this union wine and dine with the capitalists, or seek to make any personal agreements with them, he will get his walking papers at once, and be branded as a traitor in all the literature of the organization, round and round the earth. The object of this union in the present is to educate the workers, and to resist the over-reaching capitalist from day to day. Its ultimate object is to make the machinery of the nation collectively owned as it is now collectively operated in order that all men may be free to labor, and that each one will receive the full product. With all your boasting you have but one freedom, and that is you are free to starve. Your only other choice is wage slavery, where the loafer coolly pockets four out of every five dollars which you produce, while the legal machinery of government protects him in doing so. If that seems to you the right principle, stay where you are, and just watch the nobler aspirations and impulses of both yourself and your children become tainted, wither and rot before your very eyes. But for those of you who have manhood, who wish to leave a happy, beautiful world behind you for your children, come with me and join the S. L. P. and the union of your class. Animated and guided by the sterling principles of the S. L. P., and beneath its banner we will usher in a civilization which will turn our present chaos into order, our present hate into love, and the open light of mid-day intelligence will shine where now is the midnight blackness of superstition and ignorance."

Question: Would you advise the workman to join a union!!!! Answer: My closing remarks advised you to join a union. A man who is not connected with some organization is as a chip on the ocean, and is of no more consequence. But be sure you join a union of your class, don't be a lamb joining a tiger's club, like the Tobin union, or any other branch of the American Federation of Labor, whose official machinery is oiled and guided by your mortal enemy, the capitalist. Join the Industrial Union of the Workers of the World. J. C. Ross.



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opposed to the interests of the capitalist class.

The letter carriers are, indirectly, producers of wealth, and, as such, are entitled to their proportionate share of the wealth produced. But under the present industrial system, the letter carriers, like the rest of the wage earning class, are objects of exchange value in the labor market. When people go to work for wages they make an exchange. They agree, because necessity compels them, to accept a definite amount of money, which represents a certain amount of wealth, in exchange for their labor and all the productive results of that labor over and above their exchange value, or wages. All the wealth over and above the exchange value of the working class is appropriated by the capitalist class. A part of this wealth is used by that class in enlarging and improving their industrial plants. The rest of it enables that class to live a life of leisure and luxury. The wages of the working class are not determined by any standard of justice as to what the workers are rightfully entitled to as producers of wealth, upon the principle that wealth belongs to those who produce it. No. The wages of the working class, on the contrary, are determined by the cost of its living and the supply of labor in the labor market. Improved machinery keeps the market overstocked. For this reason, the wages of the working class are kept down to the bare cost of its living and reproduction.

"The proof of the pudding lies in the eating". Not the letter carriers only have practically suffered a decline in wages owing to the fact that the purchasing power of the dollar has decreased in consequence of higher prices for necessities, but, other wage earners have suffered still more. According to the shoe manufacturers' own report, twelfth census, volume seven, part thirteen, 64,000 workers in 1890 produced \$14,000,000 in value and received \$32,000,000 in wages. In 1900, ten years later, 62,000 workers produce \$121,000,000 in value and received \$29,000,000 in wages. Here we have \$3,000,000 more in value for the capitalist through the displacement of 2,000 workers, in consequence of improved machinery, in addition to \$7,000,000 more in value, in consequence of the actual increase in production. According to the twelfth census reports of the flour industry, volume nine, page 355, there were, in 1890, 46,889 workers in that industry. In 1900, there were but 36,419 workers who produced \$60,000,000 more in value than was produced in 1890. According to the statistics of all the principal industries, less workers are producing more wealth. Thus we see the wage earning class getting worse off while the capitalists are enjoying themselves in more magnificent style than ever before. It is in this way that the working class is robbed of the wealth that it alone produces.

There is but one hope for the working class. The wage earners must organize as a class both economically and politically for the avowed purpose of taking the industrial plants and resources of the nation into their own hands for the purpose of operating them in their own interest so as to get the full productivity of their labor. It is high time that the letter carriers and all the wage earners of the country began to realize the great possibilities of the age in which we are now living. Although slavery, in one form or another, has existed in various parts of the world for centuries, yet, the railroads, telegraphs, steamships, telephones, electrical plants, and the gigantic machinery that is now used in manufacturing, mining and farming are all of the present time and did not exist a century ago. It is because of the existence of all this improved machinery of production, whereby it is possible to produce vast quantities of wealth with comparatively little labor, that we should strive to make it a blessing to all mankind. But, this grand ideal, this true conception of justice is completely ignored by the National Association of Letter Carriers as it is at present organized. There is a "Mutual Benefit" or insurance society connected with the National Association of Letter Carriers. According to an editorial in this month's

Postal Record, the official organ of the N. A. L. C., the thing of "first importance" for the coming National Convention to do is "to establish the rates of the insurance society upon a more stable and equitable basis in the interest of those carriers who must scheme to make both ends meet." In other words, the highest aspiration of the letter carrier should be centred upon his coffin. The editorial also favors "conservative" leadership. What have the letter carriers "who must scheme to make both ends meet" got to conserve? According to the census reports of 1890 less than nine per cent. of the population of the United States owned over seventy-one per cent—nearly three fourths of the nation's wealth. Twenty-five per cent. of the wealth was owned by that subdivision of the capitalist class, the middle class, which records thousands of bankruptcies every year. According to the same census reports, a majority of the people, fifty-two per cent. owned but four per cent. of the nation's wealth in 1890. Conditions are worse for the wage earning class to-day than they were in 1890 as has been shown. In the light of the above figures, the letter carriers, nor any of the working class, have, certainly, nothing to be "conservative" about when it is evident that a very radical change is needed to secure for them anything like justice. The National Association of Letter Carriers, as it is at present organized, holds out nothing better for the letter carriers than a life of slavery while living with, perchance, a small crumb of comfort for his family for a short time at the long after he is dead. Such is the high ideal, the noble conception of justice, the highest aspiration of the National Association of Letter Carriers as it is at present organized.

The American Federation of Labor offers nothing better to the working class. Although its various craft divisions are constantly at war with the capitalist class, as is plainly manifest by the numerous strikes, lockouts, boycotts, injunctions, etc., yet, the A. F. of L. leaders claim that the interests of the wage earning class are identical with those of the capitalist class—that "capital and labor are brothers"—that "capital" (Labor's own production) "is entitled to its share", etc. They, therefore, strive to do the impossible—"establish harmonious relations between employers and employees." In pursuance of this policy we see Mr. Samuel Gompers, the president of the A. F. of L., vice-president of the Civic Federation, an organization of which Mr. Belmont, a well known capitalist, is the president. The various craft divisions of the A. F. of L. are allowed to make binding contracts with the employers of labor, and, the principle of craft autonomy, each craft for itself, is pursued. We, accordingly, find various "unions" of the A. F. of L. scabbing it upon one another. In the recent teamsters strike at Chicago, we find "union" freight handlers working in conjunction with scab teamsters, instead of striking in sympathy with the brothers.

The Industrial Workers of the World, the new organization of the working class recently organized at Chicago, stands upon the principle that an injury to one worker is an injury to all workers. It is opposed to the principle of each craft for itself and the devil take the hindmost craft. Does it not stand to reason that there would be more chance of winning a strike if all the workers of an industry, or, more than one industry, if necessary, struck all together in sympathy? The new union is consequently, opposed to making binding contracts with the employers of labor. The Industrial Workers of the World takes the position that the wealth produced by the working class rightfully belongs to that class. It, therefore, takes the stand that the working class should organize both economically and politically for the purpose of taking and holding the industries of the nation.

The letter carriers of the land would be taking a long step forward if they would affiliate with the Industrial Workers of the World.

GRANVILLE F. LOMBARD.  
Boston, Mass.

## The Letter Carriers

For the past ten years or more the letter carriers have been striving in vain for an increase of wages. They were worse off to-day than they were ten years ago in consequence of the fact that they have to pay more for the necessities of life, notwithstanding the fact that wealth is produced to-day more economically than ever before, in consequence of improved machinery and better facilities of production. The capitalists, as a class, are the only people who have benefitted by the greater economy in wealth production, while the letter carriers and the rest of the wage earning class are worse off than before.

The National Association of Letter Carriers will hold a convention next month at Portland, Ore. We understand that many of the delegates are in favor of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. In view of the recent organizing of the Industrial Workers of the World at Chicago, an organization that starts in with nearly sixty thousand wage earners, many of whom were formerly affiliated with the A. F. of L., but, have tired of that organization, it would be well for the letter carriers of the country to carefully consider the difference between the two organizations. Heretofore, the letter carriers, through

their National Association, have been working in the dark, without much knowledge, apparently, of the enemy that they have to contend against in order to improve their condition. That enemy is the capitalist class. The great use that is made of the post office is principally in the interest of that class. Bills, orders, checks, business letters, all sorts of advertising matter, and the newspapers, magazines, etc. of large publishing houses constitute most of the mail. This work is done in the interest of the capitalist class more economically through the post office than it could be done in any other way. The wages

of the employees and other expense are, for the most part, paid by the capitalist class in an indirect way by means of postage and other forms of taxation. It matters not if the direct receipts from the Post Office itself are insufficient to meet its running expense. The fact remains that the Post Office is an aid to the capitalist class in the making of profits. The Post Office is, accordingly, no losing investment on the part of the capitalist class. It is that class that controls government. The National and State Convention of the Republican and Democratic parties are always composed of capitalists. Wage earners are

conspicuous by their absence. The president and his cabinet, the members of both houses of Congress, the governors of the various States, etc., are well groomed members of the capitalist class. As the wages of letter carriers are a part of the Post Office investment on the part of the capitalist class that rules the Nation, it is evident that an increase of wages for letter carriers would mean a corresponding decrease of profits for the capitalist class. For this reason, it is evident that the economic interests of the letter carriers, like those of the whole wage earning class, are



## A SLAVE PEN

## CONDITIONS AT THE FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

Quincy, Mass., Aug. 14.—The conditions which exist at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass., are as bad as the conditions under which the chattel slave existed. The company has spotters stationed at intervals all over its works to keep the slaves hustling. On entering the yard each employee lifts his check, keeps it in his pocket all day and deposits it at the gate on quitting work, where a record is kept. Each crew is divided into gangs, somewhat like the following: Slaughter hands, drill hands, planer hands, lathe hands, bing mill hands, etc. Each gang has over them a leading man, so called, who keeps tabs on their work, as follows: I will take for an illustration a drill job. The boss comes around and gets the man's check number, machine number and number of the job, and how many hours work on the same, thus: Check No. 195, machine No. 23, job No. 19,552; time, 4 hours, drilled and back faced 50 holes. Job No. 95, time 5 hours, drilled 75 holes; total time, 9 hours. Total holes drilled, 125.

This is not all by any means. Rule 20 of the company's rules and regulations reads as follows: Any employee who stops his work to converse with a visitor, an inspector not in the employ of the company, or with another employee is liable to immediate discharge and foremen and leading men will be required to prevent such conversations.

There are boys all the way from 14 years up that work for \$3 to \$4.50 a week. Able-bodied men are forced to work for 13½ cents per hour, 16 2-3 cents and 19 4-9 cents per hour as laborers, and there are plenty of skilled men who get only 25 cents per hour.

Before I close I wish to quote another of their iron-clad rules—No. 16: Employees will be requested to join the Accident Association and will sign membership cards at the employment office when hired for work. This association is known as the Fore River Accident Association. Each man is assessed a certain amount each week, according to wages he receives, thus if a man is getting \$10 per week he has to pay 8 cents per week, and if he is laid up he gets \$5 per week. There is a bum doctor and nurse attached to the hospital and you have to pay extra for the treatment you receive. If your life is crushed out the company pays your widow \$200 out of your own money, which has accumulated by their system of assessments.

Just another word in closing, I wish to call upon all workmen in the name of Revolutionary Socialism, to organize with that class conscious economic organization, the Workers of the World, and crush out that system which breeds such condition as the above, breaks up our homes, makes prostitutes out of our mothers, wives, sisters and children, makes thieves, thugs and murderers of the working class. Again I assert that the only way the proletariat can emancipate itself out of wage slavery is through the Socialist Labor Party.

## WAGE SLAVE.

## A PEN PICTURE.

Furnished by Denver Capitalism and its Dupes.

Denver, Col., Aug. 12.—I notice in the Daily People, Wednesday, August 9, 1905, that the Denver Savings Bank had closed its doors. This is an error. The above bank never having closed its doors.

A run was started on the above mentioned bank on Tuesday morning, August 8. The only reason for the same being that several changes in the executive officers had been made in the last year, causing the depositors to lose confidence in the above concern.

By two o'clock of that afternoon the Denver Post issued an extra, but by the time that the news of the run had reached the residence districts it was too late for the major portion of the depositors to come to town to make withdrawals.

The next morning, hours before the regulation hour for the opening of the institution numerous depositors had already congregated around the doors and by the time that the bank opened the crowd extended three-fourths down to the next block. It is said that one man got down to the bank at 3 a. m., to make sure of securing the 10 per cent. of his deposits.

To make matters worse the following morning the Western Savings Bank did not open the doors for business. In order to gain time the bank made payments as slow as possible. Knowing this the depositors had brought their lunch along with them, anticipating a long wait. In this way they were not disappointed, for in passing there about noon, I noticed the motley assemblage of men, women and children, with emaciated faces and sunken eyes, the fruits of self-denial tempted by an insignificant 4 per cent. These people, a large

number of them members of the Working Class, stunted themselves to the extent of denying themselves the necessities of life to prepare for the proverbial rainy day, or their old age. They sat under the broiling midday sun, some more fortunate than others having secured boxes to sit down on, to make their wait easier, munching their hastily secured midday meal, biding their turn, until they were fortunate enough to secure the 10 per cent of their deposits, as a "reward" for their economy and frugality.

It is said that some enterprising youngsters forced themselves forward near the beginning of the line, and then sold their places to the highest bidder. Worthy progeny of a money idolizing race.

At the time of the writing of this letter, the run has ceased, apparently all the depositors having been paid their 10 per cent, but it seems they are anxiously waiting the time allotted by law so that they may secure the balance of their accounts, and should the bank be compelled to close its doors prior to having met all liabilities, the surprise will not be great; it is expected daily.

Speed the day when the happiness of the masses will not be in the hollow of the hands of a few individuals.

MARTIN HURWITZ.

## GOMPERSITES JEERED.

(Continued from page 1.)

nothing but took it all in and then when Reilly had finished started in to answer him. As soon as he began other men in the crowd who were friends of Reilly, began interrupting, calling him a liar, an anarchist, and various other names.

The majority of the crowd were interested in the debate and refused to sanction the interference and in a moment there were several petty fights in progress. The men who interfered quietly found themselves surrounded by angry men and but for the earnest pleas of Veal a general riot would undoubtedly have ensued.

When quiet was restored he continued his address and then took the opportunity to get back at Mr. Reilly and the other members of the crowd who had interrupted. He said that it was the likes of those who were causing the workman to be kept down, pleading with their fellows to support them and then joining the army to shoot them down when a strike ensued. Reilly insisted in interrupting and Veal finally lost patience with him and told him that if his party was to be represented they should send around a representative who was not drunk, and that if he had anything to say to say it and be done.

Members in the party, who represented themselves as members of the Cigar-makers' union, then denounced Reilly, stating that he was fined by the union for offenses against their laws. Reilly became enraged and jumped on the box beside Veal and between the two, pandemonium prevailed. Reilly finally asked some questions regarding the statements and when they were answered got down and hustled out of the crowd amid their jeers.

Veal then continued his address and at its conclusion was roundly cheered. He touched upon the bakers strike in New York, and said that the men were bound to loose as they were organized under an association which only catered to the capitalist. He will continue the addresses during the week.

## GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Received during week ending with August 19:

Section Detroit, Mich., per D. De Leon	\$ 14.00
W. Williams, Detroit, Mich.	50
J. A. Leach, Douglas, Ariz. (balance of pledge for '05)	7.00
Section Kalamazoo, Mich., collection	3.95
F. J. Flynn, Tacoma, Wash.	25
Frank Lightfoot, Bisbee, Ariz.	1.50
Geo. Ferch, Freeman, Wash., per Williams	5.00
John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y. (July and August)	1.00

Total ..... \$ 32.50  
Previously acknowledged ..... \$1,221.43

Grand total ..... \$1,253.93  
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## MALLONEY TOOL SALE.

The end of the Malloney tool sale is drawing near. Included in the kit to be sold are four micrometers, a fine vernier caliper, and a costly set of block gauges, valued at \$50. Owing to a change in the price of tickets for this sale, new tickets have been issued, costing twenty-five cents instead of fifty cents each. Those who have purchased fifty cent tickets are requested to send them to the undersigned to be exchanged.

Tickets can be procured of S. Winauer, 2-6 New Read street, New York.

## CHILD VICTIMS

## Labor Saving Devices Employed in the Enslavement of Boys and Girls.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 20.—Labor saving machinery does not stand in the best light possible in the forthcoming report from the Department of Factory Inspection, for Chief John C. Delaney very plainly blames mechanical devices for the steadily increasing number of children who are entering factories all over the State. The little knowledge required to operate these machines and the correspondingly small amount of skill needed has much to do with adults being laid off and children taken on, according to Captain Delaney. He says:

"Because little, if any, skill will be required to operate these devices, and because of the desire on the part of the employers to obtain the maximum of production at the minimum of cost, the demand for child labor will increase as the necessity for adult labor decreases."

"The cupidity of some parents, the poverty of others and the ready enthusiasm with which the average boy or girl will enlist in the army of wage-earners will be important aids in the transition from adult to child labor. One of the most alarming and pathetic features in this transition is the total ignoring of sex conditions and differences in the employment of children."

This is an abstract from that portion of the report in which Captain Delaney asserts that the number of children employed is steadily on the increase. Of course, only under Capitalism could the products of the inventive genius of man be used to tear children away from school and playground.

Not realizing the fact that under Capitalism, all child labor laws are made only to be violated, Captain Delaney declares that the State should exercise protection over the children, because the economic conditions which bring about the tangles which his department is endeavoring to clear up are beyond the control and foresight of man. He says:

"The economic conditions which have produced and which, in the future, will multiply the child operative is beyond the control of this department, and may be above the wisdom and foresight of man to change. But, recognizing the all-powerful force and the insurmountable tendency of business competition to lessen the cost of production in all possible ways, the boy, who is said to be the 'father of the man', and the girl, who in the design of Providence, is to become the mother, should have legislative protection."

During the calendar year 1904 the deputy inspectors encountered and ejected from shops 107 illiterate children. The report says:

"In this connection it can be said truly that children had been coached by their parents to write their names, and in some instances to read the heading of the employment certificate, and the ability to do both being the usual test submitted by aldermen, justices and notaries when issuing certificates, the fraud went undetected until the deputy factory inspectors applied a more rigorous test. There were instances too where the officials who issued employment certificates never tested a child as to its ability to read, assuming that a child who could write its name could read, as a matter of course."

The report explains that where infractions of the law were discovered, harsh measures were not employed except where it was necessary as a warning to others or where the violation was so flagrant as to forbid the exercise of mercy. Captain Delaney says: "The worst class of offenders were men to whom was granted the right to sit in judgment upon other offenders and to administer law and justice. The employer may be ignorant of the law or may have a child in his employ illegally but unknowingly; the parent may by poverty feel compelled to obtain an employment certificate for his child in an illegal manner; but a magistrate who issues an employment certificate to a child in violation of the printed warning is a fit subject for prosecution and penalty."

Bakeshops, many of which were extremely unsanitary a few months ago, are now somewhat improved, says the report. In numerous instances bakers did not feel inclined to make the improvements demanded. The objectors were those who carried on their business in rented quarters, and they were of no mind to spend money improving a building which they did not own, alleging that the owner should do it. Children appear to be out of their element, generally speaking, in bakeries. The number of such shops under the jurisdiction of Captain Delaney's men last year was 2116, the employees being 10,958. Of these, 483 were children, and of the 483 all but 60 were legally employed.

Of the accidents during the twelve

months 158 were fatal and 417 non-fatal. The report gives a detailed summary of the causes. The number of accidents was 209 less than for the preceding year.

## TRAINMEN MASSACRED.

Over 2000 Meet Death in One Year—16,46 Fewer Men.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has just published some very interesting statistics in reference to the railroads of the United States.

The casualties during the year ending June 30, 1904, numbered 94,201. The persons killed numbered 10,046, and the injured, 84,155. There were 2,114 trainmen killed and 29,275 injured; switch tenders crossing tender and watchmen, 229 killed and 2,070 injured; other employees 1,289 killed and 35,722 injured; casualties to employees coupling and uncoupling cars, 307 killed, 4,019 injured. The casualties connected with coupling and uncoupling cars are assigned as follows: Trainmen killed, 269; injured, 3,506; switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen, 23 killed, 420 injured; other employees, 15 killed, 93 injured.

Passengers killed in 1904, 441; injured 9,111. In the previous year 333 passengers were killed and 8,231 injured. Of these 2,622 were killed and 4,987 injured because of collisions and derailments. The number of persons other than employees and passengers killed was 5,973; injured 7,977.

In 1904 one passenger was killed for every 1,632,267 persons carried. For 1903 the figures show that 1,957,441 passengers were carried for one killed and 84,424 passengers for one injured.

During the year 715,419,882 passengers were carried, an increase of 20,528,47 for the year. The passenger mileage, or the number of passengers carried one mile was 21,923,213,336, having increased 1,007,440 565.

The report shows that there were at the end of that year 297,073 miles of railroads in the United States, of which 212,243 were single track, 15,824 second track, 1,467 third track, 1,467 fourth track, and the remainder yard tracks and sidings. The increase in single trackage for the year was 5,927 miles, exceeding the increase for any previous year since 1890.

The number of railroad corporations included in the report was 2,104. Of this number 1,086 maintained operating accounts, 848 being classed as independent operating roads and 238 as subsidiary roads. Of roads operated under lease or some other form of contract 318 received a fixed money rental, 147 a contingent money rental and 237 were operated under conditions not readily classified. In the course of the year railroad companies owning 5,600 miles of line were reorganized, merged, consolidated, etc. For the year 1903 the corresponding item was 10,486.37 miles. The mileage operated by receivers on June 30, 1904, was 1,323. The number of roads in the hands of receivers was twenty-eight, and at the close of the previous year twenty-seven. On June 30, 1904, there were in the service of the railroads 46,743 locomotives, the increase being 2,872.

The total number of cars of all classes, exclusive of those owned by private companies, was 1,798,561, an increase of 46,172 in the year. Of these, 39,752 were in the passenger service and 1,692,194 in freight work. The remaining cars were employed directly in the service of the companies. Practically all the passenger locomotives and cars were equipped with air brakes and automatic couplers. The same was true of freight locomotives and a large majority of freight cars. Of 1,692,194 cars in freight service, 1,434,385 had train brakes and 1,674,427 automatic couplers, thus 258,803 freight cars were still lacking train brakes and 18,767 in couplers contrary law.

The number of persons on the pay-rolls of the railroads in the United States, as returned for June 30, 1904, was 1,296,121, or 611 a hundred miles of line, a decrease for the year of 16,416, or 28 a hundred miles. The wages and salaries paid for the year amounted to \$817,598,810 or \$630 per employee. The par value of the amount of railroad capital outstanding on June 30, 1904, was \$13,213,124,679, which represents a capitalization of \$64,265 a mile. Of this capital \$6,339,899,329 existed as stock, of which \$5,050,529,469 was common and \$1,289,369,860 preferred, and the remaining part, \$6,873,225,350, as funded debt, which consisted of mortgage bonds, \$5,746,898,983; miscellaneous obligations, \$723,114,896; income bonds, \$229,876,697; and equipment trust obligations, \$173,334,694. Current liabilities for the year amounted to \$381,628,720, or \$4,288 a mile of line.

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## CONTRASTS

## As Observed by Schenectady Workingmen.

Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 5.—It was no surprise to the members of Section Schenectady Socialist Labor Party that the meeting held here on the 26th of July and addressed by Comrade De Leon was a large and appreciative one. "No finer lecture was ever delivered," was the opinion of one who can claim to be a critic and free from those little prejudices that will assert themselves. If there were no other facts of interest to report except a restating of the arguments of the speaker, which have been covered in part in several reports from other cities, we would not occupy valuable space with this.

Our city, because of its industrial development, must leave its train mentally with the workers, at all times, and therefore responsive to any movement that attempts to conform with their changed and changing relationship to the tool of production. When we learned of the date set for our city, and always in touch with the workers, we considered it a good feat to approach the Trades Assembly, made up in the usual manner of delegates from trades organizations, with the proposition that the meeting be held under its auspices, and all arrangements made by a committee of that body. By keeping in mind this one important fact a clear understanding can be had of the many inconsistent as well as contradictory actions of all "pure and simple" bodies. The capitalist education (?) and practice of the so-called leaders of the craft unions in aping their masters permeates the whole body and leaves with the rank and file the "delusion of hope," and so these delegates removed from the general body by the characterization of "delegate" look down upon their brothers and have for them the same contempt that Gompers, Mitchell and others of their kind have in general. Here, too, are they under that other delusion of hope—hope of office from one or the other of the great political parties, because in their seeking for preferment they can now point to the fact that they are delegates of this or that organization numbering so many men who will stand by them on election day. We were not at all disappointed when we learned that our offer was not accepted. Our organizer who appeared at their meeting to tender the offer was granted a few minutes to refute the lying statements of one Witing, who, parrot-like, gave utterance to the malicious slanders of the S. D. P.'s when the fight was in its baby days. His statement of scab organization applied to the S. T. & L. A., and that De Leon was the worst enemy of the trades unions of the workers and sought the destruction of unions, etc., was simply his stating what he had heard, never anything that he had read, because he never reads anything but the local papers, for in his conceit he loves his name in print, and hopes on, that he may be it at the next political convention. By the way, he did receive a nomination from the S. D. P. on one day and appeared in the next issue of our papers as declining the kind offer, among other reasons given, that he was not a member of the S. D. P., and had not been consulted. This is the general type of "pure and simple" delegates. There are a few who are thinking for themselves and slowly removing the blinkers put on them by such association, and are on to the fakirs.

There are many earnest and serious members and sympathizers of the S. D. P. for whom we have respect, because they are trying to free themselves from prejudice and endeavoring to reason correctly. They are no longer feeding themselves on the trash that Witing and his ilk give out. At a meeting addressed by Carey, who made the usual "pure and simple" Socialist speech, an S. D. P. asked the question, What he (the speaker) thought of industrial trades unionism? It was pitiable to see Carey in his effort to do justice to his masters—the political Socialist crew, and that new spirit that was stirring the S. D. P. membership. He stuttered. He had a personal opinion, but would not express it. He thought it was a good thing, but you must not mix politics with your trades unionism, etc., ad nauseum. The general opinion of him was one of disgust. No clearer example of deceit and hypocrisy ever showed itself. Well were you named when christened "Weeping Jimmy," by the S. L. F. Treachery and treason to the workers can be noted in every sound of your voice.

State Secretary Chase held two meetings here in the last six months. The contrast in the meetings and in the speaker's manner and what he had to say all go to prove that the time is at hand when there must be a showdown, there must be a choosing of one side or the other. Who is not with a clear cut movement of the workers is against the workers. Secretary Chase is a fair different man from Carey. He is earnest and we feel sincere,

## BOOK LIST

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although mistaken. This showed itself in the awful effort on his part to ride two horses moving in opposite directions—the one Gompersism and Civic Federation and Volkszeitung crew, the other that healthy and progressive movement headed by the Western miners, ever fighting, ever advancing, to the goal of the workers. For Chase and such we feel that time will work the mental change necessary to bring them to the fighting line. For Carey and such—the Socialist politician—there is no hope, only to scourge them.

The De Leon meeting was a grand success in every way. In one, more than any other. In showing by contrast what the mental food is for the workers who are up and doing as dealt in by S. L. P. men, and that other that marks degeneracy because of its attempt to bolster up the Civic Federation and capitalist union of the workers, dying of dry rot or corruption.

Never have we measured success or progress by our voting strength, always by our discipline and educational matter; and now are the honest S. D. P. members coming to such understanding.

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## SECTION CALENDAR.

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Read street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Read street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 284 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at 55 North Clark street.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meet every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meet every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Section Indianapolis. Meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 29½ South Delaware street, third floor.

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg., Woodward avenue. Open every evening, Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sunday



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Owing to the limitations of this office,  
correspondents are requested to keep a  
copy of their articles, and not to expect  
them to be returned. Consequently, no  
stamps should be sent for return.

#### SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,557
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1904.....	34,172

What sort of society is this that has,  
to the extent that ours has, inequality  
and injustice for its basis? Such a so-  
ciety is fit only to be kicked out through  
the windows—its banquet tables, its  
orgies, its debaucheries, its scoundrel-  
isms, together with all those who are  
seated leaning on both elbows and en-  
joying it on the backs of others whom  
they keep down on all fours. The hell  
of the poor is the paradise the rich love  
to solace themselves in.

—Victor Hugo.

#### I. W. W.

Among the criticisms that are well  
meant and that are directed against  
the industrial organization launched  
last month in Chicago, the most plausi-  
ble is that concerning the name—In-  
dustrial Workers of the World. It is,  
by some, considered a presumptuous  
name; the name, they claim savors of  
arrogation of jurisdiction, if not of au-  
thority, over the workers inhabiting  
other lands, and not represented at the  
Chicago Convention. The reasons ad-  
vanced by the Committee on Constitution,  
which reported the name, and the  
action and utterances of the Con-  
vention, which deliberately voted down  
proposed amendments to the name, and  
as deliberately concurred with the Com-  
mittee's recommendation, disposes of  
these objections. The stenographic re-  
port will make the point clear when  
that particular episode in the debates  
of the Convention is reached. In the  
meantime, the address with which the  
Convention was called to order by its  
permanent chairman, William D. Hay-  
wood, and which already has been sten-  
ographically reported in the Daily People,  
sounds the key-note of the sentiments  
and thoughts that guided the Con-  
vention in the matter.

Chairman Haywood said in the course  
of his address: "There are organizations  
that are affiliated, but loosely affiliated  
with the American Federation of Labor,  
which in their constitutions and by-  
laws prohibit the initiation of or con-  
ferring of the obligation on a colored  
man; that prohibit the conferring of  
the obligation on foreigners"; and he  
correctly concluded that such an orga-  
nization, all its pretenses to the con-  
trary notwithstanding, "is not a work-  
ing class movement," and "does not  
represent the Working Class."

The attitude of the American Fed-  
eration of Labor on the economic field  
—faithfully reflected on the political  
field by the employees of the New York  
or Volkszeitung Corporation who ap-  
peared as delegates of the Social Demo-  
cratic or Socialist party at the Amster-  
dam Congress and there proposed anti-  
immigration resolutions against "back-  
ward races"—that attitude flies in the  
face of the dearest interests of the  
Labor Movement; it is the mischievous-  
stupid and stupid-mischievous preten-  
sion of superiority towards others in  
the same breath that it admits by im-  
plication the identity of the level occu-  
pied by both the "superior" and the  
"backward" wage slave, in that the al-  
leged "superior" realizes that the al-  
leged "backward" may displace him; it  
is the cur's spirit that fawns at the  
capitalist master, and glories in the  
funkey's role of officiating in the ca-  
pacity of the master's lackey; to sum  
up, it is the denial of that cardinal bond  
that makes of the international Prolet-  
ariat ONE NATION as against the  
international Capitalist Class, which  
de facto constitutes to-day THE OTH-  
ER NATION.

Chairman Haywood voiced the sense  
and sentiment of indignation that ani-  
mated the men and women who gath-  
ered at the Chicago Convention with the  
determination to wipe off the American  
Federation of Labor smudge from the  
escutcheon of the Proletariat that in-  
habits America. That sense and senti-  
ment of indignation reappeared in the  
adoption of a name. "Industrial Work-  
ers of the World" is a pronouncement  
of the fact that the new organization—  
located in this terrestrial basin of  
America, whither flow from all other  
parts of the earth the floods of other  
proletarian streams—welcomes them all  
as fellow-wage slaves, as fellow com-  
batants, as fellow carriers of that new  
civilization that will put a snuffer to

#### FAILURES OF STRIKES.

Fred D. Warren has an article in the  
"Appeal to Reason" of the 5th instant  
in which, amidst pictorial statistics, the  
gentleman endeavors to confute the en-  
thusiasm of Eugene V. Debs for the In-  
dustrial Workers of the World. Mr.  
Warren's argument, in a nutshell, is  
this: Perfected machinery and other cap-  
italist appliances steadily displace labor  
and raise the volume of the unemployed;  
in the measure that the unemployed in-  
crease the economic organization of La-  
bor becomes difficult until a point is  
reached when such organization becomes  
impossible; as a consequence, hand in  
hand with and due to this development  
Trades Union victories have and must  
become fewer until they are bound to  
cease altogether. Mr. Warren reaches  
the final conclusion from these premises  
that the above state of things is respon-  
sible for the declining ability of the A.  
F. of L. to enroll a large membership,  
and he consequently pronounces enthusi-  
asm for the I. W. W. to be unfounded.  
This reasoning is false, nor is it improv-  
ed, except with the groundings, by an  
affectation of statistical display.

Mr. Warren informs his readers that  
he derives his opinion from "a glance at  
the history of the American Federation of  
Labor." The trouble with the gen-  
tleman's history is that it is full of holes.  
As well say that "a glance at the history  
of the Southern Confederacy will bring  
out the fact" that no secession movement  
can succeed; or that "a glance at the his-  
tory of the Franco-Prussian war will  
bring out the fact" that the French can  
not beat the Germans; or, upon similar  
reasoning, that "a glance at the history  
of the Labor Movement will bring out  
the fact" that the working class can only  
suffer defeat. These reasonings are all  
obviously wrong. The error in them lies  
in the attempt to generalize from de-  
fective or incomplete premises. True,  
the Southern Confederacy was a seces-  
sion movement, and true enough, seces-  
sionists ever start handicapped, but not  
that handicap was the determining fac-  
tor in the failure of the South; the  
South failed because of many other rea-  
sons that combined with the original han-  
dicap and insured failure, while in many  
other and leading historic instances seces-  
sion movements have been crowned with  
success. True the French were beaten  
by the Germans in 1870, and true enough  
there is many a point of weakness with  
the French and of strength with the Ger-  
mans but that these facts are not enough  
to warrant the conclusion that the  
French cannot beat the Germans, ap-  
pears from the great and nu-  
merous historic instances in which the  
French were the conquerors, the Germans  
the conquered. Finally, true enough,  
throughout the ages the worker has been  
the under dog, but every student of his-  
tory, surely every Socialist knows that  
other causes, and not that of his being  
a worker, were the determining factors  
in Labor's defeats, and, consequently,  
that these factors being removed and  
new, and favorable ones having set in,  
Labor's triumph is assured. It is so at  
all points with the "glance at the his-  
tory of the American Federation of La-  
bor" which "brings out the fact" upon  
which Mr. Warren banks.

The A. F. of L. can win no strikes;  
that is true; but the existence of the  
unemployed is not the determining fac-  
tor in the A. F. of L.'s grandiose record  
of uninterrupted defeats since 1890, or  
of its assured prospective defeats during  
the short life still left to it; the exist-  
ence of the unemployed only contributed  
its share to that "history"; accordingly,  
that "history" points to other causes be-  
sides, causes without which the mere  
existence of the unemployed could never  
have produced the "history". It is in-  
disputable that the Chicago A. F. of L.  
packers lost their strike because the A.  
F. of L. engineers remained at work;  
it is indisputable that the A. F. of L.  
anthracite miners were defeated because  
the A. F. of L. bituminous miners re-  
mained at work; it is indisputable that  
A. F. of L. trolley men, shoe makers, car-  
penters, cigar makers, etc., etc., have  
been defeated because other A. F. of L.  
allied trades scabbed upon the strikers  
by remaining at work. The fact that  
"a glance at the history of the American  
Federation will bring out" is that the A.  
F. of L. never went on strike; divisions  
did, but their kin remained at work. Of  
course, with A. F. of L. bodies holding  
the fort for the employer until he had  
time to round up the unemployed; move-  
over, with an A. F. of L. structure that,  
through high initiation fees, high dues,  
bargains with one set of employers not  
to organize other workmen of the  
trade; in short, with the virtual chal-  
lenge to the unemployed to come and  
break a strike and time given him to  
do so—with all these and kindred cir-  
cumstances, what wonder that the unem-  
ployed arrived, arrived greedily, and gave  
the strike its death blow? The unemployed  
is one factor, false organization and  
treason are other and more important  
factors in the history of the A. F. of L.  
Without the latter the danger from the  
unemployed vanishes substantially.

All of which the literature and agita-  
tion that heralded the advent of the I.  
W. W. has amply brought out and de-

monstrated. Was the demonstration false  
or defective? Then the way to treat  
the subject is not to repeat the same  
old trite and trituated allegation of the  
"pure and simple" Socialists, but to  
join issue with and show wherein the ar-  
guments against it are inconclusive. To  
merely reiterate a statement, wholly ig-  
noring the arguments against it, is, in  
this instance, to trifle with a solemn sub-  
ject.

#### A NOVEL DIOGENES.

The ruling class of Norway, repre-  
sented by C. C. Berner, President of  
of the national parliament, or Storting,  
as it is there called, stands to-day upon  
the world's stage in the rôle of a novel  
Diogenes.

Norway is now free from the irritat-  
ing apronstrings of the Swedish Crown.  
By a popular vote, as imposing as it  
is emphatic—only 161 votes against, to  
321,338 for—the people have decreed  
their political independence. But a peo-  
ple ruled by a class evidently are but  
servants, who must not speak unless  
spoken to, and who must shut up tight  
and may volunteer no further opinion  
after having uttered the opinion that  
was asked for. After having expressed  
the opinion called for by the referendum  
the masses of Norway have the backs  
of their rulers turned to them, and these  
are now "going it alone" in the person  
of the President of the Storting.

Does the people, who were supposed  
to be intelligent enough to be consulted  
upon the question of freedom, not pos-  
sess the requisite intelligence to rule  
themselves? Has not Norway men  
enough to head the nation? To both  
of these questions the ruling class of  
Norway answers through its President  
of the Storting, Nay! Only they, through  
him, are now vocal; and he says that  
Norway is to continue a monarchy; and  
he goes about looking for a Prince!

Dioegenes of old lighted his lamp and  
went in search of a MAN, the President  
of the Norwegian Storting has lighted  
his lamp and started in search of a—  
MONKEY.

In "Live Topics About Town", in the  
"Sun" of Aug. 10, appears the following:

"There's a hard luck case," said the  
dentist as a seedy looking individual left  
the office. "He came in to ask me how  
much I would give him for the gold  
filling of his teeth."

"That question is asked oftener than  
you suppose. A man will not think of  
trying to realize on his gold filling until  
he is down to rock bottom, but unfor-  
tunately there are many such cases.  
That man had two teeth filled with gold  
and was willing to have me take the  
teeth out if necessary, but I wouldn't  
listen to the proposition. He seemed sur-  
prised that I would not give him a cou-  
ple of dollars for the teeth with the  
contents, for he paid \$20 to have them  
filled. He probably believed that there  
was \$15 worth of the precious metal in  
his mouth. I hadn't the heart to tell him  
how far he was wrong—besides, I don't  
buy my gold that way."

As another bit of testimony refuting  
the "Sun's" boasts of prosperity, this is  
worth saving.

A Fall River, Mass., despatch, dated  
Aug. 9, declares that, "Secretary White-  
head, of the Textile Union has received  
a communication from a mill agent in  
Alabama, who is looking for weavers to  
go to work in mills in that state. He  
offers from \$7 to \$10 for weavers on  
Draper looms, but does not name the  
number of looms to be operated."

This despatch reflects bad economic  
conditions, both North and South. \$7  
to \$10 a week is a poor wage, but it must  
be good in comparison to what Fall River  
weavers are getting, or the Southern mill  
agent would not have the nerve to offer it.

The New York State Retail Grocers'  
Association, in convention assembled at  
Syracuse, adopted a resolution directing  
a protest to Congress against the pro-  
posed parcels post law. The retail grocers  
believe that such a law will be benefi-  
cial to the mail order houses and detrimental  
to themselves. Thus do we see once more  
that the attitude of the capitalists,  
whether large or small, towards legisla-  
tion, is determined by their material in-  
terests, and that consequently, all such  
legislation when passed, is only the re-  
flex of those interests.

The tour of Mitchell through the an-  
thrax regions is remarkable in that  
it is a repetition, in its main charac-  
teristics, of the tour made prior to the  
last great coal strike there. There is  
the same alarmist speechmaking, threats  
of resignation, denials of reports, and  
general contradictions. Still there is no  
doubt that the anthracite miners will  
be taken in once more by him. Their  
conditions are such that they will fol-  
low any man who seems to voice their  
demands and promises relief, no matter  
what his past record.

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS  
LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE  
AND ADDRESS.

N. R. I., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Wait  
till the stenographic report of the Chi-  
cago Convention reaches the debate on  
the constitution. It will throw full  
light on the points raised.

J. C. R., BOSTON, MASS.—It should  
no longer be necessary to warn cor-  
respondents not to write on both sides of  
the sheet.

E. R., CHICAGO, ILL.—There will be  
a free and full discussion. The Social-  
ist Labor Party believes in free speech.

N. K., CINCINNATI, O.—The poster  
"Uncle Sam's Balance Sheet" was ob-  
tained from last year's national Repub-  
lican headquarters. See following note.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—  
Quite a demand is coming in for the  
poster, "Uncle Sam's Balance Sheet",  
issued last year by the Republican party,  
and used by De Leon in his recent ad-  
dresses out West. Comrades and friends  
who secured last year more copies than  
they require are requested to donate  
them to this office for distribution. It  
seems the original publishers have shut  
down on giving away the document.

T. G., MADISON, WIS.—These cap-  
italist-clerical critics of Marx recall Shen-  
stone's definition of the professional crit-  
ics as "asses, which, by gnawing vines,  
first taught the advantage of pruning  
them".

I. P. K., HOBOKEN, N. J.—As far as  
there may be any Socialists in the camps  
of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Cor-  
poration and the Philadelphia "Tage-  
blatt", they are of the category pic-  
torially described by Engels. Referring  
to those Germans who tried to cover  
themselves with the mantle of Lassalle  
and called themselves "Lassalleans", but  
whom the German Movement of the time  
designated as "Die Dummen" (the Block-  
heads), Engels said: "They exist no  
longer except as ruins abroad".

A. W., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Traut-  
mann's indictment of the A. F. of L.  
will appear in full in the stenographic  
report now going through the Daily Peo-  
ple.

"STUDENT", BOSTON, MASS.—It is  
not the Marxian contention that "com-  
modities exchange in the wholesale mar-  
ket in proportion to the amount of labor  
embodied in their production, i. e., ac-  
cording to their real value".

The Marxian contention is that "the  
exchange value of commodities is deter-  
mined by the amount of labor socially  
requisite for their production".

Accordingly, the Marxian contention  
distinctly distinguishes between the ex-  
change value ("real value", as you call  
it) of a commodity and the price that it  
actually happens to fetch in the market.  
That price oscillates above and below the  
exchange value. The oscillations are  
due to perturbations of the market. Tar-  
iffs, monopolies and other such are  
sources of perturbation. Comparing,  
however, long periods, during which these  
perturbing causes are neutralized, the  
truth of the Marxian contention, that  
the exchange value of a commodity de-  
pends upon the labor "socially requisite  
for its production", becomes apparent.

Accordingly, also, the Marxian con-  
tention denies that the exchange value of  
commodities is "in proportion to the la-  
bor embodied in their production". Their  
exchange value is "in proportion to the  
labor SOCIALLY requisite for their pro-  
duction". A yard of cloth, woven to-  
day by the old style hand loom, will not  
exchange "in proportion to the labor  
embodied in its production". The labor  
embodied in its production is not the la-  
bor "socially requisite for its produc-  
tion". Now that improved machinery  
will produce a yard of cloth in infinitely  
less time than the old hand loom process  
did, the labor "socially requisite" for a  
yard of cloth is less than before. It is  
for this reason that improved privately  
owned machinery renders the competition  
of backward methods impossible, and  
hence the machineless-man, the proletar-  
iat, becomes a hopeless wage-slave un-  
der capitalism.

F. T., OAKLAND, CAL.—At the Har-  
ford convention of the Socialist Trade  
and Labor Alliance. It was held in  
1902. The S. T. & L. A. constitution  
was there amended so as to exclude non-  
wage-earners from membership. De Leon  
there proposed to define the clause strict-  
ly, so as to exclude men like himself,  
who, although now earning wages, can  
not be strictly called "wage earners" in  
that they are not working for an ex-  
ploiter. His proposition was voted down.  
The change in the constitution was pub-  
lished in The People.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—In-  
quiry is made for the address of some  
crematory society. Forward same to  
this office.

R. B., VANCOUVER, B. C.—"Beacon  
Lights of History" and all such compila-  
tions are historical make-shifts. The  
way to get posted on "beacon lights" is  
to read history itself. It will cost less  
time and money. What is a beacon  
light to one man, is not to another.

2. The comrade in charge of such mat-  
ters will be back from his vacation next  
week. Wait for his return.

ORGANIZER, ELIZABETH, N. J.—  
Notice of Saturday's meeting received  
Saturday—too late for publication.

D. Q., NEW YORK—The context  
showed that the heading was a typo-  
graphical error. The article from Utah  
on the "Pure and Simple" Socialists in  
the Daily People of the 11th was from  
an S. P. man.

J. B., KALAMAZOO, MICH.—To  
quote a sentence out of its context is  
substantially a misquotation. In treatises  
on the subject the point is illustrated as  
follows: Say that some one should  
assert that "It stands in the Bible that  
there is no God," the statement is cor-  
rect as far as it goes, and yet it is a  
misquotation because the full Biblical  
passage reads: "The fool says—there  
is no God." De Leon's speeches at the  
convention amply explain his attitude  
on politics. That attitude is exactly the  
reverse of the attitude that "politics are  
of no use." De Leon's attitude at the  
convention is planted squarely on Marx'  
and Engels' teaching. Read "The  
Eighteenth of Brumaire" and the third  
part of "Development of Socialism from  
Utopia to Science"—of course with care,  
and in the student's spirit to acquire  
knowledge.

W. G. H., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—  
First—Shall inquire. Second—What  
was the name of the hall where the  
meeting of July 10 was held?

C. P., WATERBURY, CONN.—  
Drop ill temper. Let us cauterize but  
not hack. Let by-gones be by-gones  
with whomsoever turns over a new leaf.  
Let war be continued only on those who  
are incorrigible.

D. O., CHICAGO, ILL.—Moritz  
Ruther, of Holyoke, for instance. He  
was elected on the S. L. P. ticket to the  
municipal government. But he was  
honest enough to find out that he could  
do nothing there, and honest enough  
not to fakirize when he made the dis-  
covery. And yet, soundly enough, he  
has ever since persistently used the po-  
litical platform in the endeavor to unify  
the working class "on the political, as  
well as the industrial field," as the pre-  
amble of the Industrial Workers of the  
World declares should be done, and in  
the consequent endeavor to free the  
workers from the political and economic  
mental thrall of capitalism.

T. W., DETROIT, MICH.—At the  
convention in the fall of 1895, when the  
S. T. & L. A. was founded, the A. F. of  
L. tried the scheme which it had suc-  
cessfully put through in the K. of L.  
It was the scheme to establish buffer  
unions. The scheme was tried through  
typographical delegates; it was discov-  
ered and quickly nipped. The same  
scheme lobbed up again at the Chicago  
Convention, and was there effectively  
snuffed out. Section 2 of the constitu-  
tion is the heavy tomb-slab under which  
that scheme lies buried beyond resur-  
rection.

A. C. H., TOLEDO, O.—Only an or-  
ganization can ride the whirlwind and  
direct the storm. Only education can  
build up such an organization.

TO FRIENDS EVERYWHERE—  
Furnish this office with copy of your  
union's preamble and constitution.

J. C. NEW YORK; N. T. O.,  
ELIZABETH, N. J.; S. P. R., BUTTE,  
MONT.; F. B., DENVER, COLO.; J.  
B., BUFFALO, N. Y.; H. R., NEW  
ALBANY, IND.; C. T. D. L., WACO,  
TEX.; A. L., GALVESTON, TEX.;  
R. A. F., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; S. R.  
R., BRADDOCK, PA.; M. D. F., ROXBURY,  
MASS.—Matter received.

Watch the label on your paper. That  
will tell you when your subscription ex-  
pires. First number indicates the month,  
second, the day, third the year.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER  
JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Just as  
soon as I have a chance I am going to  
make a list of all the good men in office  
and all the good men who are being  
nominated for office.

UNCLE SAM—To what end?

B. J.—To the end of voting for them,  
regardless of party.

U. S.—Whither driftest thee?

B. J.—Toward good common sense.  
Do you think I don't learn from ex-  
perience? I do. I was until last elec-  
tion a firm Republican, or Democrat, I  
don't remember which. But I shall not  
continue to be the slave of any party,  
not I! I shall henceforth vote an  
eclectic ticket. I shall only vote for the  
best man put up.

U. S.—Then you won't vote with me  
the straight Socialist ticket?

B. J.—Straight ticket? No, sir. There  
are good men among the Socialists, but  
they are not all angels. There are  
pretty bad men among the Republicans  
and Democrats, I'll admit; but they are  
not all devils.

U. S.—If you want free trade do you  
look to the candidates or to the platform  
when you vote?

B. J.—What do I care for the candi-  
dates in such a case? I vote for the  
platform.

U. S.—If you want high tariff legis-  
lation do you look to the candidates  
whether they are "good" men, or to the  
platform they stand on?

B. J.—Why, of course not; I vote for  
the high tariff platform.

U. S.—If you get a notion that you  
need is the silver cure, do you stop  
to inquire of the excellence of the silver  
bug candidates?

B. J.—No, of course not!

U. S.—Now then, what you have ad-  
mitted amounts to this: That if you  
are after a principle, it is the principle  
you vote for, not the men. Consequently,  
so long as you look to the candidates  
you are not after a principle.

B. J.—By Jericho, caught before I  
thought of it!

U. S.—If, then, you want Socialism,  
you should vote for the Socialist plat-  
form straight.

B. J.—That's all right. I'm caught.  
If I want Socialism I should not con-  
sider the candidates, but the platform  
upon which they stand. But (approach-  
ing Uncle Sam confidentially and in a  
whisper) now tell me, what guarantee  
have we that the Socialists, if elected,  
won't sell out?

U. S.—Did the Abolitionists, or the  
Republicans when elected, sell out?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—Go further back; did the dele-  
gates to the Continental Congress, when  
elected, sell out to King George?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—Go still further back; did the  
Roundheads, who made the revolution  
against Charles I., sell out after they  
were elected to Parliament?

B. J. (visibly weakening)—No!

U. S.—Come again forward a little;  
did the bourgeois or the capitalists of  
France, when they captured the third  
estate, sell out to the Royalists?

B. J.—N-n-o!

U. S.—Now, I'll admit that the simple  
fact that none of those sold out would  
not be sufficient ground from which to  
conclude that the Socialists will not sell  
out.

B. J. (brightening up)—You think  
too, don't you?

U. S.—Yes. I say the simple fact  
one man or set of men did not sell out  
is no guarantee that another won't.

B. J.—That's just what I think!

U. S.—The thing to look into is this:  
The reason why none of those sets  
people sold out. If we find that the  
same reason does NOT exist with the  
Socialists that they won't sell out; b  
if we find that the same reason DOES  
exist with the Socialists, then they  
WOULD be a guarantee that they won't  
sell out.

B. J.—Well, is there such a reason?

U. S.—Yes. The reason why the  
Northern Abolitionist-Republicans in of-  
fice did not sell out was that they were  
capitalists; and it was to their interest  
to abolish slavery, and thereby make  
labor "free" to compete with itself.

(Continued on page 7.)



# ON ADMISSION OF LAWYERS.

## DEBATE AT CHICAGO CONVENTION, JUNE 28.

STENOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED BY W. E. McDERMUT.

REVISED AND APPROVED BY WM. E. TRAUTMANN, SECRETARY OF THE CONVENTION.

On Wednesday afternoon, June 28, the Committee on Credentials, through Secretary White, made the following report:

In the case of the coal miners from Illinois whose status was contested and a protest filed against, the committee asked every one of them whether they were believers in the Manifesto. Every one of them stated that they were firm believers in the Manifesto, and the committee could only be guided by the provisions of the Manifesto, which provides that all wage-earners who believe in those principles are eligible to a seat. The Committee on Credentials could not go back to see what happened a year or two or four days ago, when those men said that they are believers in the Manifesto. Therefore, the Committee on Credentials recommended that these five men, against whom a protest was filed, be seated with one vote each.

In the case of C. B. Boudin, the attorney from New York, who also claims that he writes for different papers, a protest was filed, and the committee after inquiring of him found that he was also a "friend and sympathizer" of labor. Your committee recommends him as a fraternal delegate to this convention.

Your committee further reports and recommends that Robert Rives LaMonte be seated as a delegate with one vote.

The committee recommends that Charles Shuler, delegate from the Amalgamated Glass Workers, No. 1, Chicago, Ill., be seated with one vote.

Also Pat O'Neil, Neely, Ark., one vote.

Also W. Harry Spears, Chicago, one vote.

The Chairman:—You have heard the report of the committee. What is the pleasure of the convention?

Del. Saunders, Chicago: I move that the report be received and concurred in, except in that part stating that the attorney was a friend of labor. I move that that part be stricken out and be not concurred in, and that he be not seated. (Motion seconded.)

The Chairman: You have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Boudin: I am the attorney referred to.

Del. Saunders: A point of order. We are in a delegate body here.

Mr. Boudin: I know. I was the individual, and I was misrepresented by being called a "friend of labor." I am not a friend of labor; I have been in the labor movement for the last fourteen years.

Del. Saunders: Question.

Mr. Boudin: I ask for the floor.

The Chairman: You are not entitled to the floor until your case is disposed of.

Mr. Boudin: It seems to me that the delegates ought to know the case.

Del. W. T. Hall: I move that the delegate—

The Chairman: There is a motion already before the convention, and that is that the report of the committee be concurred in with the exception of that part that refers to the attorney. Are you ready for the question? (Question called for). Delegate Hall has the floor.

Delegate Hall arose.

Del. O'Brien: I think the gentleman is entitled to a seat if he is a sincere supporter of the cause of the working class. He has a brother in a prominent position in one of the strongest international unions. I have information that he is a correspondent for certain international labor papers, and I believe that the showing entitles him to be a delegate here. Our general antipathy and hatred to attorneys would not offer any good reason in this matter.

Del. Saunders: I do not know the gentleman in question at all. I haven't anything against him whatsoever as a man, but I believe that this delegation here is for the purpose of inaugurating an organization built on better lines than previous organizations of its kind have been built on. I believe the first lesson should be taught by the working class of America proving themselves to be able to successfully inaugurate a movement—and I suppose it will be teaching for the first time in the history of America that a trades union shall be composed of workmen or wage earners (applause); and that we are ready and that we may be ready at any time to accept assistance from any "friends of labor"—but from the outside. (Applause). I do believe that this is a question which, if it is voted in the negative and we admit this attorney, simply will open the door for some other attorneys that are not so friendly. Therefore, I believe that if this attorney is sincere in his friendship, he will not force us to accept him.

Del. White: As Secretary of the Committee on Credentials, I want to say that I forgot to read the name of D. Burgess, who was passed on by the committee last night. The committee recommended that this man be given one vote and a seat in the convention.

The Chairman: Has the mover of the motion any objection to adding the name of D. Burgess?

Del. Saunders: Who is he? What is his vocation?

Del. White: A metal worker.

Del. Saunders: No. I accept that addition.

Del. Mrs. Lillian Forberg: Comrade Chairman and Fellow Delegates: I want to speak just a few words in support of the motion that says that we should not accept an attorney at law as a delegate in this convention. This is the first convention, to my knowledge, that has ever been called to organize the working class into an organization by which they can fight the capitalist class. The only thing that an attorney ever did in this world was to support the capitalist class. (Applause). The only way in which attorneys at law ever express their friendship to the working class is by fighting for injunctions before the courts of law against the working class. (Applause). I think it is a well-known fact that no attorney at law could be anything else but a parasite. We are here to fight the whole parasitical class and to organize the working class. (Applause.)

Del. Schwartz: As I understood, this convention is to organize all men who work for wages, all men who are employed at anything in any line of work, clerks or cashiers, anybody who is working. What we mean to exclude from this convention are those who live on interest or profit where somebody else works for them. But where somebody else lives and personally does any work, either as a judge or a lawyer at the bar, he is under the present system the same as those men who are toiling at other work; and because he has chosen that work he was forced to it, and he has just the same right, I maintain, to be admitted in this convention. This gentleman's heart is just as honest and true as that of any other man who works in any industry, I claim. The fact that he is here shows that he has spent his own money to defend our cause. I know him, and I tell you that he would never take a case against any workmen to crush them down. For that reason I claim that he ought to be admitted in this convention.

Del. De Leon: As I was the one who brought the protest against this applicant, I ask the courtesy of the floor for a moment. I would not have asked for the floor if it had not been that some would think it necessary to offer a reason for my opposition. I recognize all that is at stake in this movement, and I am sorry that I have to take up time with a thing of this sort; but I consider that when I go home I have to report to a constituency; and I cannot stand before the looking glass and report to myself, not being an individual delegate here, and I cannot allow this thing to go by with-

out expressing myself in the interest of my constituency. I greatly regret the language of the last speaker who brought in the personal equation of the individual in question. I hope the question will be kept upon that field upon which it was placed by the mover of the motion and by the lady who supported him. The gentleman who spoke last sought to place himself upon principle when he said that any one who works and does not derive interest or profit is admissible to this body. I consider that to be a serious error. Not only must we exclude people who are themselves living on interest that they draw directly, but we must exclude those who live as parasites upon those who draw interest. (Applause). If you admit a lawyer because he nominally works and does not derive interest—though every dollar that goes into his pocket is tainted with the blood of workmen in some way or other, because he lives upon interest indirectly—if you allow such a man in here, by what process of reasoning can you exclude the detective? By what process of reasoning can you exclude the policeman? By what process of reasoning can you exclude many a fellow whom I would sooner receive in a body of this sort than a lawyer? (Applause). I hope the gentlemen of the committee will give me credit for having abstained from going into the personal character of this applicant. I shall therefore not now cross the praise bestowed upon the applicant by the gentleman who spoke last. If I were to cross him, as I could, I would introduce the question; I prefer not to have this thing settled by that method; if this man is accepted or rejected upon his character, the principle would not be established. He is of importance to me only on account of the principle by which he seeks admission here. I consider that a lawyer is a parasite upon parasites, and that as we are opposed to parasitism we must decapitate the lawyer from our ranks. (Applause). I have had experience with this man. I have known men for whom at one time I had friendship, but I found it necessary to break with them because the breath of their nostrils is a crime upon society. (Applause). I would say that I know no lawyer who deserves any place in the labor movement. Are we standing upon the class struggle? Shall we denounce in one corner of our mouths that which we by our votes approve of in the other corner? What does the class struggle mean but that the material necessities of a man control his action? And will you deny that the material necessities of the lawyer will compel him to commit the crimes against the working class that every lawyer in the country commits to-day? (Applause). For these reasons I abstain from going into the character of the man, and I hope that he will be excluded absolutely and with no fraternal seat. If he or any other lawyer is a decent man, if he or any other lawyer really stands upon the principles of the class struggle, if he or any other lawyer realizes the necessities of the movement, he would himself vote for this motion. I would, therefore, think that if this man's friends believe him to be decent, they should urge him to withdraw before an opportunity was given for a vote; his application for admission here does in itself stand upon a wrong foundation. (Applause.)

Del. McEachren: I hold that this convention of workmen and women cannot do other than exclude this man who has applied for admission and has given his vocation as that of a lawyer. I believe that this organization that we are to form, which is going to be based as we hope upon the lines of the class struggle, cannot by any process of reasoning admit this individual, whether he claims to be a friend of labor or not; for the man or the individual that would insist and appeal to this convention for a seat on the ground that he is a friend of labor, by the very fact that he does that, disproves his position as being a friend of labor. (Applause). That is about all that I have to say. As to the man's character, I care not what it is. His character may be vastly superior to that of many workmen who will join and belong to this organization. The man's character is not in question, but the lines of the class struggle are in question, and I hope you will not obscure them. (Applause.)

Question called for in many parts of the hall.

Del. A. M. Simons: I want this convention to understand the sincerity of the objections which have been made by the men that have spoken with regard to the position of lawyers within this organization. The S. T. & L. A., which has made this main protest

not only admits lawyers to its organization, but had this particular man not only as a member, but a member of their national executive board.

Confusion in the hall, and cries of "Order," and "Sit down."

Del. T. J. Hagerty: A point of order—

Del. Simons: I have got the floor.

The Chairman: You will not be permitted to go on that way, brothers.

Del. Simons: Are we to permit those men to pour their vomit on us? Will we sit here quietly and stand for this?

Cries of "Sit down."

Del. Simons: I ask the convention are we to stand for this or not? I am simply stating a fact on the floor.

The Chairman: The question before the convention is a motion that we concur in the report of the Credentials Committee with the exception of that portion of it that refers to attorneys. Now, delegates, in the discussion, notwithstanding what may have preceded—and I have not heard any personalities against this brother who asks to be a delegate—we will cut out all personalities and confine the debate to the question at issue.

Del. Simons: I am very glad to accept that. May we not take that then as a precedent, that from now on all personalities will be kept out of these discussions? If so, no man will yield quicker to it than I.

The Chairman: They must yield.

Del. Simons: If that is true, all right. Then I want to say this: With the principle that attorneys are to be excluded from this convention, with the principle that they are to be excluded from the organization that is to be formed, I am in accord, and I have no desire to get upon the floor except for the purpose for which I was up here before. But I felt that the attempt to draw the same line that has been drawn here, to draw the line on a man because of his occupation, is something that we cannot respect. We have got to make up our minds here that the man who comes and brings with him a determination to work for and support this organization, that that man must be taken at his word here until he proves to be false. But we don't want to go back into the records. We don't want to drag up those matters. If we do we shall find that it is a sword that cuts both ways. I want to object to that sort of work, and I am glad of your ruling. (Applause.)

Del. Goodwin: This convention is called for the purpose of bringing about more harmony in the ranks of labor, and it is not fair before a convention of workmen to get up and quarrel over whether or not one particular individual ought to be kept out or not. We must proceed upon our knowledge of what this movement consists in. We cannot say that one particular individual in society does not belong to the working class or capitalist class. We must take certain characteristics of the system and proceed from them outward. I know of lawyers and politicians that would come into this movement and bring it to ruin. We have come here to see that the working class controls the working class movement. If that is to be the central characteristic of this movement, let us set a precedent. If any one who belongs to the class that is the enemy of the working class movement persists and insists on coming in here, if he is so great a friend, let him show his friendship by getting up and declining.

The Chairman: Let it be understood that the report of your Credentials Committee does not confer a vote on this delegate. He will be a fraternal delegate only, and not with a vote. The motion is that the report of the committee be adopted with the exception of that portion that refers to the attorney. Are you ready for the question? (Question called for). Those in favor will signify it by saying aye. Contrary, no. The ayes seem to have it. The motion is adopted.

Del. De Leon: I understand it is parliamentary practice after a motion is carried to make a personal explanation. It has been said that this Boudin as a lawyer was a member of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. I wish to say that there is no truth in that statement.

The Chairman: It is not necessary. There is nothing before the convention.

## CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

### CHILD LABOR IN MINNESOTA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—To my surprise I find the following statement in the capitalist Daily News of this August 9:

#### "CHILD LABOR SHOWS INCREASE IN STATE."

"Child labor is on the increase in Minnesota, according to a report soon to be issued by W. H. Williams, state Labor Commissioner. The report shows that during the year ending July 1905, 1,724 children were permitted to work in Minnesota, these being under 16 years of age. In 1904 the total number reported was but 770, an increase of 1,000. 'St. Paul had 614 children employed during the year just ended and but 247 during 1904, an increase of 100 per cent. 'Minneapolis has 713 against 192 during the previous year.'

Thus we find that even in so-called agricultural states, children are forced to work to earn or try to make up what their fathers lose by the decrease in wages.

Commissioner Williams says the increase is due to the fact that it was not thoroughly investigated. Still they have truancy officers, factory inspectors and what not employed or appointed through political pull to investigate.

Do they do it? According to the figures given they don't.

But the time is fast approaching when child labor will be done away with, not only in Minnesota but all other states as well. That is when the fathers of these children will set about to organize on the industrial as well as on the political field to overthrow the class that reduces their wages thus compelling their children to work in order to keep themselves alive.

W. G. Haley.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 10.

### ECHOES OF THE WILKESBARRE COMEDY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Thursday was the great day, the 10th inst. it was. In the morning the Catholic Total Abstinence Union had a parade, but it was merely incidental to the greatest of all events—President Roosevelt's arrival. He reached town at 3 p. m. and left for Wyoming monument—erected in memory of the victims of the great Wyoming massacre—at 5. As but one president had ever visited the town before people came from all parts of the coal regions to "rubber."

The economic and political significance

of the President's visit may be seen when we note his reception by the president of a religious organization assisted by the like officer of a great labor union, namely Father Curran and John Mitchell. The Elmira Telegram of this date says that "Mr. Laven, the Socialist (?), who had charge of the information bureau of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, became so fond of the President that he took his C. T. A. U. badge from his (Lauren's) coat and pinned it on Teddy's breast, who thanked him, saying, 'I am delighted, Mr. Lauren. Though you are a Socialist, yet I respect you for the man you are.' Lauren distributed the 'Repeal of Reason' all over town. Ten years ago, fake though he is, they'd have hanged him for talking socialism, so that shows some gain in intelligence."

In his speech while here Roosevelt read a letter from a Catholic priest. The clerical gentleman said that the more wages a workman got the more he spent in rum. The shorter hours he worked the more time spent in the saloon. Of course Teddy said he didn't see it that way, but why did he read so assinine a letter? It is the sentiment of the "bosses" in the mines. A man who had been a mine "boss" or superintendent for forty-one years, and who is now drawing a pension of \$800 a year from the coal company, told me that the Arbitration Board was wrong in allowing the two weeks' pay clause. He said the men got drunk often, so it looks to me as if Roosevelt read the priest's letter with a purpose, and should there be a strike next spring I think the old once a month pay day will come in again.

The S. L. P. will have a hard row to hoe in this valley. Between the labor and clerical fakirs the miner is kept as close to the earth as man can well be. He must pull himself together. What a virgin field the party has here, but how hard the ground will be.

E. A. C.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 8.

#### AS TO ART. 2, SECTION 7, OF THE S. L. P. CONSTITUTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After reading the letter of the Comrades Johnson and the suggestion they make the writer could not help but ask himself are we engaged in a prize fight where our victory depends on knocking out our adversary or are we engaged in a movement whose accomplishment depends on the building up of a solid foundation with the most carefully selected human material?

Comrades Johnson say: "The officership of the American Federation of Labor is a grand piece of machinery with which to control the rank and file. Why can't this, if cleverly handled, be used for good as well as for evil?" This assertion stands with its feet very far up in the air. The question is not how clever to handle the thing, but how to get it in one's hands, and that is what the Hayes, Sievermanns, Hanfords, etc., ad infinitum, are striving for since more than a decade.

Seeing Comrades Johnson run in competition with Hayes and Sievermann would give the original pure and simple no-politics-in-the-union-labor-fakir such a hearty laugh that it would aid more to his healthy constitution than all or any of the patent medicines in the world. Overmore, to outdo these slick grafters on their own well prepared field would imply that one becomes an arch crook himself first.

Only a few remarks out of the proceedings of the Socialist Labor Party convention in which Art. 2, Sec. 7 was adopted will set the comrades right why it has been adopted. Comrade De Leon said: "If we do not establish a principle of that sort we expose ourselves to having the fakirs get their handiwork right into our organization. By means of having these men in our ranks fakirs can at any time be heard in our assemblies." Now what are Comrades Johnson trying to do—open the doors again for the fakirs?

Comrade Kinneale said: "I wish to say to the convention that the harm that one individual may do will cause more damage than if you had to put out every man in the Socialist Labor Party that holds any kind of office in a trade union."

Our late Comrade Malloney said "And if we are going to have a loyal member in the branches of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and that man is so short sighted and small minded as to occupy a position where all his time and energies go to the benefit of the fakir gang instead of going on the floor and fighting them tooth and nail, I say that comrade is not assuming an attitude that he ought to assume."

Comrade Carless said, referring to his union: "If you want me to be the president and use my time and energy in behalf of this union then you have to come with me into the Socialist Labor Party."

The time has not come when these words shall fail to ring in our ears. Smash them! Yes, but the firing line is on the floor. So much for criticism of the attitude of Comrades Johnson.

This letter shall, however, not close without an effort to clear up the apparently irritated mind of our comrades as to our present situation. A little inci-

dent, which is no fiction and which I witnessed about three years ago, may help towards their enlightenment, as it has served to clear up my mind in many respects. At that time I was compelled to belong to a trade union. At one of our meetings a member of the S. D. P. paid us a visit to invite us to come to one of their meetings and listen to a speech of Mother Jones. The president, who claimed to be a S. D. P. member himself, knew that some political talk would come out, suspended the order of business for that occasion. Well, the good man came in and made a speech, opening up with some sort of economics pure and simple and closing with working class politics. He went and the door closed behind him. The business agent, seeing that the speech made a good impression, arose and said substantially: "Brothers, I do not want to deny any of the statements made just now. The trouble with those fellows is only that they are so visionary and think that we do not know all this ourselves. This visionary view incites them to fight us wherever they can. I haven't met any Socialist yet, no matter what faction he belongs to, who would not be ready in a moment to call any officer of a union a fakir. We know quite well that the time for political action will come, and must come, and we are eagerly watching for that time, and you will find us ready at any moment, but so far the moment has not come yet." Whereupon the Social Democratic president cut off all further discussion, declaring that the order of business be taken up again. Only four or five, I was told afterwards, went to hear Mother Jones.

Not very long after that the Schmitz affair in San Francisco illustrated to me what moment it is that they are watching for and how they (the grafters) would use the temperature—to use a term of Comrade De Leon—created by the Socialist agitation, namely to turn it against Socialism. Still another striking example we have seen in Massachusetts.

Such conduct on the part of so-called Socialists is not merely pulling the trigger against ourselves, but it is really loading the gun and then handing it over to the enemy. The S. D. P. or S. P. is responsible for this happening, and no authority on earth can absolve them from this sin against the working class. The grafters are freebooters and every concession to them is a crime.

Now the duty of the S. L. P. ceases not after having created a certain temperature (and I want to understand by this term the accumulation of active power), it is also its duty to guard this temperature and direct it into the proper channels so that it may be of use every day in the year on the economic field, and that it cannot be led astray again after the ballot is cast. This is a duty toward ourselves, a duty toward the

party and a duty toward the working class.

Neither is the economic organization exempt from this duty and it is safe to say that the Industrial Workers of the world will be awakened by robust events to this duty if they do not make up their minds sooner, and at least recommend to every one of their members to support at the ballot box only such a party that upholds in principle and deed a clear cut working class attitude. Such a recommendation might suffice for a while without indorsing or naming a special party until further developments will justify or necessitate an indorsement or affiliation with a party. A similar declaration would also suffice for the S. L. P. if put in place of Art. 2, Sec. 7 (a), but to make a long story short, I am in favor of an indorsement of the Industrial Workers of the World. My reasons for that I shall give later on.

A. METZLER.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 13.

#### THE N. A. FUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find money order for \$3.25 for National Agitation Fund.

In order to insure a more steady income to this fund Section Kalamazoo has adopted a plan which can be carried out in all small towns and shops where members and sympathizers are working. The plan is as follows:

Members and sympathizers are asked what they can donate every week, fortnight or month, be the amount ever so small. Some give 5 cents a week, others 10 cents; some donate 25 cents every two weeks, while others give 25 cents every month.

The \$3.25 mentioned above is the first collection for four weeks. We expect to bring the amount up to \$4 per month. Fraternally.

J. BILLOW.

Organizer.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 13.

#### DULUTH AND WEST SUPERIOR ACTIVITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Duluth, Minn., and Superior Wis., held a series of open air meetings from the time we came in touch with the comrades here. The first meeting was held Saturday evening, the 5th instant. Comrade Otto Justh addressed a large and attentive crowd, while we were busy handing out leaflets and The People, and selling literature. 18 pamphlets were sold and we could have sold more if we had more on hand. The following night we went over to Superior, Wis., and held another meeting with same marked result, that is, all pamphlets on hand sold, and also got one sub for the Weekly People. Wednesday evening we distributed papers and sold 9 pamphlets at a meeting of the Public Ownership Party. Thursday we held a meeting in Superior, Wis. with a good wind up last Saturday. If the previous meeting

was a success, this last one was more than a success. Comrade Justh made some unflattering remarks on the passing Salvation Army and the latter took up a defiant war cry, which the speaker answered with a challenge to debate, and they accepted. They found out to their sorrow, that they are up against it, and a more helpless lot I have never seen. They appealed to the audience which swelled to an enormous size—for their just stand, lauding their good deeds in helping the poor and needy, in giving a Thanksgiving dinner and a Christmas dinner every year, and a lot of other bad breaks. Our speaker made them look like thirty cents and made them admit that "Socialism is a good thing". The audience were so much enthused that they bought all the pamphlets we had in hand. This was plainly done as a protest to the Salvation Army accusation that we are out for the graft in offering literature for sale. The poor devils, sneaked off like whipped curs. We will hold other meetings if we remain here this week. The comrades of Duluth and Superior did all they could to make the meeting a success and succeeded in their efforts. They will send for a new supply of literature and will supply us with some when we go up the iron range.

The speaker of the Public Ownership Party spoke about Fréniz Finance and Public Ownership and other middle class muddle, and tried to get subs for the Appeal to Reason, and passed the hat a la Salvation Army. This is the first time I heard the Public Ownership Party preach from the platform, and they call that Socialism. All told, we sold about seventy pamphlets in the week's campaign.

B. Lopate.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 14.

#### THE FERMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish I could see my way clear at present to be able to address my letters to you as Comrades, but no doubt I may, later on. I have been with the Kungs as you term them, and did what I thought was right, but I'm tired feeding grafters. The way they treated the I. W. W. set me to thinking that they were union men as far as themselves were concerned, and the devil take the others.

Excuse this pen. I don't know if it is union made or not. I didn't buy it myself but I think it cost as much as those that are. I'll try to get a better one when the I. W. W. gets in that industry. That scab pen wouldn't hold out until I finished. I guess it knew I was writing to you.

Rain it in to them, you are doing good work. I will close now. With best wishes for you all, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Moritz G. Siemon.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 16.

#### STRAY LIGHTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Comrade Arnold's letter from Louisville, Ky., hits the nail on the head. I bet the traitors winced. I am at present staying in a cool place to get away from this terrible hot weather, but when the temperature gets somewhat moderate, I will send you an inventory of the Chicago S. P. and A. F. of L. outfit of lawyers, preachers, intellectuals, etc., that dominate section Chicago, S. P. They are at present begging for votes, and casting slurs on the I. W. W. The Morris Prechter, etc., outfit of Kangaroos, seem to dominate the Educational Club.

The Chicago Convention report is very valuable for all true Socialists.

M. E. Kleininger.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17.

#### BUFFALO MEETINGS.

Indoor: Mondays, 8 p. m. Business meetings of Section Erie County S. L. P. at headquarters, 19 West Mohawk street, corner Pearl, top floor.

1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 8 p. m. Business meetings of Buffalo Local of Industrial Workers of the World, at S. L. P. headquarters, 19 West Mohawk street, top floor.

Open Air (Temporary Schedule).

2nd, 4th and 6th Tuesdays, 8 p. m. corner William and Emslie streets. Speakers: T. Jackson and J. Goward; committee, F. Repschlager and F. Woznak.

Wednesdays, 8 p. m., corner Seneca and Emslie streets. Speakers: T. Jackson and B. Reinstein; committee: F. Repschlager, J. Yates.

Fridays, 8 p. m., corner Main and Lloyd streets. Speakers: J. Goward and T. Jackson; committee: C. Ball, J. Ball, C. Juhlin.

Saturdays, 8 p. m., corner Main and East Mohawk street. Speakers: T. Jackson and B. Reinstein; committee: F. Repschlager, J. Ball, C. Juhlin.

Sundays, 4 p. m. Broadway Market (corner Broadway and Lombard street). Speakers: B. Reinstein and E. Hauk; committee: H. Bork, F. Woznak.

Sundays, 8 p. m., corner Best and Fillmore avenues. Speakers: B. Reinstein; committee: F. Repschlager, H. Bork.

#### CHICAGO S. T. & L. A. DELEGATE FUND.

Previously acknowledged ..... \$552.44

6th and 10th A. D., S. L. P., N. Y. .... 75

20th A. D., S. L. P., Brooklyn, N. Y. .... 60

Section St. Paul, Minn. .... 1.25



## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 24 New Read street, New York City.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA**—National Secretary, P. O. Box 350, London, Ont.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY**, 24 New Read street, New York City (The Party's literary agency).  
 Note: For technical reasons no party announcements can be made that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

## N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. sub-committee was held at 24 New Read street, on August 18, with Comrade T. Walsh in the chair. Present: Teichlauf, Walsh, Bahnsen, Moren, Ohlsen, Eck, Andersen, Lechner and Donohue; absent with excuse, Hossack, Crawford, Katz, Gillhaus; without excuse, Kinneally, Burke.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Financial report for the week ending August 5 shows: Income \$207.70; expenditures, \$190.72; for week ending August 12, income: \$42.40; expenditures, \$20.51.

Communications:—From Los Angeles, Cal. From F. Bohn, dated Eureka, Cal., on local agitation. From A. Klein, Detroit, Mich., on different matters. From Washington S. E. C., with an inquiry as to the date on which National Organizer F. Bohn will arrive there, and with the description of the situation in the local labor circles, especially among miners. Report of the dissolution of Section Lead, South Dakota. From Rudolph Katz, dated Elmira, N. Y., telling of his work in that city and Ithaca, N. Y. He also reports that the city and police authorities who tried to prevent him from speaking in Elmira, backed down completely before the manly stand taken in this matter by the New York S. E. C. and instructions given him by that body. From Comrade Leitner, Bisbee, Ariz., with money for sundries. From Comrade Davidson, St. Paul, Minn., on the affair reported at the previous meeting. From Organizer Williams, Spokane, Wash., reporting two street meetings and good sale of literature, and outlining future work. The financial secretary reported that the circulars to the sections of the S. L. P. and contribution cards for the General Agitation Fund were ready and a number of them sent out already.

Following sections reported the election of new officers: East St. Louis, Mo.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Detroit, Mich., and Branch Braddock, of Section Allegheny County, Pa.

Adjournment followed.

A. Moren, Secretary pro tem.

## NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Meeting held August 14 at 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City.

All present except John Hossack, excused. Ernest Romary in the chair.

Minutes of both the last regular and special meetings were adopted as read.

Communication from the organizer of Essex County stating that he had no authority to act in the capacity of representative of Section Essex County in the appeal case of Jules Magnette versus Essex County and Section Essex County, for this reason asking for a re-hearing of this particular case. The State committee holds that the notification requesting postponement should have been on hand by July 9, inasmuch as Essex County was duly notified by the secretary pro tem. of the State committee that the appeal would be heard at the regular meeting of July 9, and furthermore that the committee is of the opinion that Section Essex County should without delay go ahead with the trial of the original charges against Jules Magnette. Communication from John Hossack, with money collected for the State organizer's funds.

Communication from R. Berdan, reporting work of the New Jersey Correspondence Bureau. Both were received and ordered filed. Passaic County reports that it will start the open air campaign by August 22. Three thousand Industrial Union leaflets were distributed at the mill and factory doors. Will hold county convention, August 25. Two new members were taken up in the Jewish branch. Have arranged for a Yiddish meeting. Essex County reports having held a picnic at which Samuel J. French rendered a report of the Industrial Union Convention. Held a successful open air meeting. Will hold a Trautmann meeting.

No Hudson reports having held a picnic to raise funds for agitational purposes.

Union County reports election of officers. Held two successful open air meetings. Held county convention. Hoboken reports having held two successful open air meetings.

Motion carried that a committee of three known as the New Jersey State Organizer's Committee be elected from Hudson County. George P. Herrschfeld, William Thuemmel, Julius Eck were chosen on this committee.

Motion carried that Comrade Jager be supplied with the following literature:

Such pamphlets as he deems necessary; 100 copies of the Weekly People every week; twenty-one half-yearly and ten yearly prepaid Weekly subscription cards.

In the matter of J. Eck appealing from the decision of Section North Hudson in refusing charges by Eck against William F. Burke, North Hudson is to be instructed that it must take up said charges and act upon them.

In the matter of J. Eck's appeal from the ruling of the State Committee retiring J. Eck in the appeal case of Magnette versus Essex County, postponement until next regular meeting was granted on account of late hour.

Adjournment followed.

**MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION!**

Notice to voters of the Socialist Labor Party, Lynn, Mass.

You are hereby called upon to meet at Painter's Hall, 180 Market street, Lynn, Mass., August 20, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of holding a caucus to elect delegates to a State Convention, and also to elect a City Committee.

By order of City Committee, C. N. Wentworth, Chairman.

J. J. Dolan, Secretary.

**MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION!**

To the Sections of the Massachusetts Socialist Labor Party:

Comrades—Article 4 Section 1 of the State constitution reads as follows: "Any member of the Party in good standing shall be entitled to both voice and vote in the State conference of the Party."

The General Committee has decided to hold the conference September 4, 1905, in room No. 6, People's Institute building, Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

This conference is held for the purpose of amending the State constitution and formulating plans to strengthen the organization; also to nominate a State ticket.

All members must bring their due cards, as those not in good standing are not entitled to a seat.

Conference shall be called to order at 9 a. m.

Fraternally, for the General Committee,

John Sweeney, Sec.

## NOTICE TO BOSTON VOTERS.

The voters of the Socialist Labor Party are hereby called to meet in caucus on Tuesday, August 29.

Caucus will be held at 1165 Tremont street, Room 1, and will be called to order at 8 p. m. by the chairman.

The caucus is to elect delegates to the State Convention, and will also elect a City Committee of three.

This caucus is called and held in accordance with Section 136 of Chapter 2, Revised Statutes. No one not enrolled as a voter of the Socialist Labor Party will be allowed to take part in this caucus.

By order of the City Committee, Socialist Labor Party,

W. H. Carroll, Chairman.

Frank J. Callan, Secretary.

## OHIO, ATTENTION!

To members gathering signatures in Ohio: You are requested to report at once to the secretary of the State Executive Committee the number of signatures on your respective lists. Do not fail to report under any circumstances.

James Rugg,

1925 Osage street, Cleveland, O.

## NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Monday, August 28, 8 p. m.—Fifth street and Second avenue.

Tuesday, August 29, 8 p. m.—Seventeenth street and Eighth avenue. Forty-ninth street and Ninth avenue.

Wednesday, August 30, 8 p. m.—Jefferson street and East Broadway. Sixth avenue and West Fourth street. Thirty-second street and Third avenue.

Thursday, August 31, 8 p. m.—Sixth street and Avenue D. Eighty-first street and First avenue. One Hundred and Fourteenth street and Third avenue.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Third avenue.

Friday, September 1, 8 p. m.—Fifty-second street and Tenth avenue. Eighty-seventh street and First avenue. One Hundred and Forty-third street and Third avenue.

Saturday, September 2, 8 p. m.—Fourteenth street and Irving place. One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue.

**Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!**

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup**

has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHœa. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

## LONDON LETTER

## REVIEW OF THE SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Prospects of "Unities"—The "Leaders"—Subjects of S. D. P. Joy and Methods of Propaganda—The Upwards Struggling S. L. P. of Great Britain.

London, Eng., Aug. 1.—American readers will be interested in knowing whether the Independent Labor Party and the Social Democratic Federation are likely to unite. Of course they are. The point is, when? The immediate factor which keeps them apart is the influence of certain personalities. If Hyndman, Hardie and Bruce Glasier were out of the way, the thing would happen to-morrow. The difference between the former and the two others is the difference between an incompetent, conceited and irascible fakir and able, unscrupulous fakirs.

Hyndman is middle class to the backbone; every entrance he makes into active political life is accompanied by a crowd of "temporary alliances without sacrifice of principle (!)". He will intrigue with any party, no matter what. There is nothing in that which the I. L. P. men could object to; but here comes in another thing that prevents him reaping the fruits of his endeavors: he is bumptious, bad-tempered, coarse and tactless. In addition to this he is sufficiently continental to be unable to refrain from dragging in a lot of class-war cant which hurts him with the bourgeois-minded.

The I. L. P., on the other hand, fake with considerable ability. They have managed to collar the unions in spite of the efforts of the radicals and the S. D. F. (openly combined for the purpose) to prevent them. This has given them both funds and votes. Next election will see them with a dozen, perhaps more, representatives in Parliament who are either members of their party or under their control.

The S. D. F. won't get a single man returned. Indeed, I heard the other day that Quelch has not paid his election expense—with the exception of the returning officer's fees—in connection with his Tewsbury contest of three years back. I am told the sum is large and until he pays up he cannot legally go to the polls. Perhaps, however, the Countess will stump up. She has already paid the wages of an organizer for the six summer months. Whether Quelch stands or not, he won't get in. He calculated on getting the Liberal vote, but the Liberals are putting in a man against him.

Once the I. L. P. get that representation in Parliament they will shove John Burns and the Liberal Labor men into a corner. Burns is a brilliant fakir; it would be at present well-nigh impossible to shove him out of his present constituency, but so far he has shown no power of Parliamentary organization. He is too egotistical; too confidently conceited to work with others. Hardie, on the other hand, is a first class organizer and he can suppress his own personality and pull the strings without letting the others see it. His ideal is a Labor Party à la Australia. Whether it will work out that way or not remains to be seen. He has a terrible job keeping his men (Crooks, Henderson, Shackleton, etc.) up to the scratch. They are always hankering after Liberal platforms and demonstrations. Hardie sees that they must preserve a technical independence of Liberalism. I pray that they may get a few men into Parliament with a Liberal government in power. That would give all the disruptive tendencies considerably greater force. If he can keep his party together through that, then it will be a power for evil for a while. In any case their meteoric immediate success will knock the S. D. F. silly and for good.

They, the Hyndmanists, are having a lot of a boom just now, but it isn't based on anything solid. Its main basis is the Countess of Warwick's red motor car and, after that, their success in getting up big unemployed demonstrations, passing resolutions at Trafalgar Square—resolutions which combine the same old, stale appeals and threats, asking Parliament for God's sake to help them "and your petitioners will ever pray, etc., and if you don't help us your petitioners will knock hell out of you." They get their portraits in the papers and that pleases them immensely.

Possibly you saw how one of their councillors, Gribble, a trade union leader, got himself hung out of the House of Commons by standing up in the Strangers' Gallery and addressing the House. It took them over a fortnight to recover from their joy at this brilliant piece of propaganda. That sort of notoriety doesn't last.

The I. L. P.'s boom is based on something immediately solid: the fact that they've come to get themselves regarded as the political champions of the trades unions' "legal rights" and—of the jeopardized salaries of the fakirs.

Another point that keeps the S. L. P. and S. D. P. apart is the latter's refusal to become affiliated with the Labor Representation Committee. One of the rules of the L. R. C. is that its candidates must describe themselves as "Labor," not Liberal, Tory or Socialist. As Hyndman calls himself the "Father of English Socialism," he doesn't want to give up the name. However, there is evidence that their resistance is weakening. Although they refuse to become nationally affiliated, they can't prevent their branches from becoming affiliated locally. Thus Petering Pete and Will Thorne (both of the S. D. F.) are running as L. R. C. "Labor" candidates. The latter is the leader of the pure and simple element in the S. D. F. He has a big influence in their party and through his union has a big control over the "Twentieth Century Press" and, consequently, over "Justice". He does exactly as he pleases; supports Labor Liberals without anyone daring to find fault with him.

At their Easter Congress there was a strong "unity discussion". One hardy old crook, Dan Irving, the Victorberg-erulous of the S. D. F., a man of strong L. R. C. tendencies, threatened to leave because they wouldn't do as he wanted. A lot would have followed him if he had gone, but they quieted him down. Affiliation with the L. R. C. is the last piece of dirt that the I. L. P. will make them eat as a condition of unity. They will do it.

Some American readers will realize that the hardness of the position of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain is partly the result of our proximity to the continent. That is bad enough, but the S. L. P. of Great Britain's worst difficulty is due to the fact that it is taking up the work where it should have been started fifteen years ago. In America, side by side with the growth of the fakir movement, the S. L. P. has grown up, increasing in thews, numbers and experience, training by daily fights for the day when it should come to final grips with the monster. Here we have trades unionism of the pure and simple type developed to the fullest point, possessing a degree of political influence that it doesn't seem to have in America—and instead of a strong and trained party being there to meet it, the S. L. P. of Great Britain is still young and training.

However, there's no sense in grumbling. The S. L. P. of Great Britain must just have it, and content themselves with kicking fakirdom's shins until they grow big enough to reach its throat and tear it out.

That is the black side of things. Now for the bright side.

In the unions the fight of the British S. L. P. men meets with a good deal of sympathy. Discontent is rife everywhere in that sphere. There was very much disappointment on several members of the Party that its Congress at Easter decided by a couple of votes to take no immediate action in forming an S. T. and L. A. The plea of those who proposed delay was that the Party should wait a little until it gets stronger. The unions present a most promising field of operation. The best plan, seeing the turn that things have taken, is to fortify and increase the Party's political movement from the base of Socialist economic organizations. That will, however, come in time.

Then again the Party causes a lot of trouble inside both the I. L. P. and S. D. F.—with the young members particularly. They get the Party's paper and read it, and then they ask the old hands nasty questions and rile them. Most of these young fellows have a pathetic confidence that they can straighten out their party. Many others thought so once. They will find out and come to the S. L. P. in time. Every now and then several of them come across to us after telling their brand at its meeting why they have left.

Furthermore, the general public (the working class part of it) is showing more interest in Socialism than they have done for a long time. Unhappily the I. L. P.-S. D. F. crowd get twenty of these to the S. L. P.'s one; but the American literature and our own paper penetrates even there.

All in all, we move.

## WATCHER.

## ORGANIZER WILLIAMS' DATES

In the States of Montana and Idaho. Coeur d'Alene region, Idaho—August 20-30.

Missoula, Mont., and vicinity—August 31 to September 9.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

have its members mutually cut one another's throats.

B. J.—Was that the milk in the ocean?

U. S.—None other. The reason why the Revolutionary Fathers of the Continental Congress did not sell out was that it was to their interest to keep their property, and not let King George tax it away from them.

B. J.—So?

U. S.—Exactly. Likewise with the

## INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

## NOTICES OF MEETING.

The Industrial Workers of the World, headquarters, 148 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill. Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer; Chas. O. Sherman, General President.

## INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Will Hold Big Ratification Meeting on August 31.

The Industrial Workers of the World will hold a monster ratification meeting and demonstration at Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, Thursday evening, August 31.

The following speakers have already been secured: Charles O. Sherman, president Industrial Workers of the World; William E. Trautmann, general secretary-treasurer; and Daniel De Leon. The committee in charge hope to have Eugene V. Debs and Thomas J. Hagerty also present.

No workingman can afford to be absent.

L. A. 257, S. T. & L. A.

A special meeting of the above Local Alliance will be held on Friday, August 25, at 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. Final arrangements for the initiation of the Local into the Industrial Workers of the World will take place. Members having Industrial Unionism at heart will not fail to be present at this meeting.

Organizer.

## BASKY'S RETURN TOUR.

August 29—Youngstown, O.

August 30—Steubenville, O.

August 31-October 6—Pittsburg, Pa.

Following this, Basky will tour the rest of the State of Pennsylvania to organize in towns where Hungarian workmen reside.

Roundheads and the French Revolutionists. You will never find that an economic class, when it once acquires a consciousness of its own class interests, never sells out. Now, then, the people who become Socialists are either proletarians, workingmen who have reached a clear understanding of the fact that they and their families are dead unless Socialism is established, or they are men who, without yet being proletarians, are intelligent enough to realize that their turn will certainly come when they will be wage slaves, and who are decent enough to help, instead of retarding; human progress. The interests of such people will hold them straight, as all other reactionary classes have been held straight. No man will sell himself out. The Socialist gives, by the very fact of his being one, the strongest guarantee that he will be true to his platform.

B. J.—Well, that's reasonable enough.

U. S.—Will you, then, vote the ticket straight?

B. J. (emphatically)—You bet! I now see the cat.

## KATZ'S TOUR.

(Continued from page 1.)

were called upon to make a good showing in order to make an impression upon the students of Cornell University, their future masters.

There are no large factories in Ithaca. It is a middle class town, with a few "pure and simple" unions and a Social Democratic local.

I established connections in this county and also in the county of Yates, where I held a meeting at Dundee.

In Steuben County I held a meeting at Corning and will hold a couple of meetings here in Hornellsville.

Corning, the Crystal City, is, or rather was, the home of the glass cutting industry. The glass cutters were formerly among the aristocrats of labor, but although there has not been much machinery introduced into that branch of industry, the work has been so subdivided and specialized that it does not longer require an apprenticeship of four to five years as it formerly did. The men now average about \$10 per week when working, and work is rather scarce. There is also at Corning a large glass blowing establishment, which is non-union.

I held a good meeting on the square, sold twenty pamphlets and got three subs for The People.

I notice at all of my meetings that as soon as I begin speaking about the Industrial Movement and the organization in the shop, the audience draws nearer to my box and displays more interest. The working people everywhere tell me the same thing: "That's the right kind of an organization; it's the only way we can win."

No wonder the Gompers' hyenas are yelping.

R. KATZ.

## The Twentieth Grand Picnic

Will Be Held By The

## SCAND. SOCIALIST CLUB

OF BOSTON

IN ARMORY GROVE, ROXBURY

Labor Day

Monday September 4th, 1905.

FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

## SPEECHES IN

Speech in Swedish by George Loke, Speech in English by W. H. Carroll, of Worcester. of Boston.

NEW COMIC PLAY WILL BE PRESENTED IN THE "IRISH JUSTICE."

## PERSONS.

Judge ..... Murphy.  
 Complainant ..... Jack Gorman.  
 Witness ..... Manuel.  
 Counsel ..... Bert Howe.  
 Policeman ..... George Lanstot.

An entirely New Summer Theatre with Swedish comic actors. Such well known Stars as Mr. Aug. Johnson, Mr. Holm and Mr. A. Hjelm will keep the crowd in good humor. Sports of all kinds: Ball Throwing, Ringing the Canes, Striking Machines, etc.

All kinds of Refreshments will be served all day.

## MUSIC BY DOHERTY'S ORCHESTRA.

Take Jamaica Plain, Forest Hills, Columbus avenue and Franklin Park Columbus avenue cars to the Grounds.

Gentleman's Ticket 50 Cents

Ladies' Ticket 35 Cents

CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR PARENTS FREE.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

One hundred and eighty-eight subscriptions to the Weekly People and forty more for the Daily People were received during the week ending Saturday, August 19.

C. C. McHugh, of Anaconda, Mont., encloses money order for ten dollars to pay for six Weekly and three Daily subs and some literature. He says "The Weekly People will have to be pushed in the west."

Twenty-five dollars and fifty cents worth of prepaid sub cards were sold. Comrade Jager took \$10.00 worth to use along his route in New Jersey where he is going to work for the State Executive Committee.

Fred Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio, sends in fourteen Weekly subs; G. A. Jennings, East St. Louis, Ills., six; P. Jacobson, Yonkers, N. Y., six; Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill., six; Rudolph Katz, Elmira, N. Y., five; "The Socialist," Edinburgh, Scotland, five; Conrad Beck, Bellingham, Wash., five; Comrades McNealy, B'ell, Meier and Ernst, of St. Louis, Mo., ten.

The following letter has been received at The People office:

New York, Aug. 18, 1905.  
 New York Labor News Co.

I hereby offer to present to the three Sections outside of the City of New York sending the largest amount of subscriptions to the Weekly People each; and to the three Assembly Districts of the City of New York sending in the largest orders for literature during the month of September, 1905, each, one collapsible platform as advertised in The People. To be delivered, all expenses paid.

Fraternally,  
 Alvan S. Brown.

Note:—Brooklyn is included in the Assembly Districts of the City of New York. All literature bought during the month of September to apply on this contest, must be accompanied by cash. Otherwise it will not count.

Now let the comrades get to work and see what Sections and Assembly Districts are going to receive the prizes.

## LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Newport News, Va., sent in a good order of pamphlets amounting to \$470. Schenectady, N. Y., bought 100 "John Mitchell Exposed." Comrade Jager, organizer of New Jersey, took 175 assorted pamphlets in English and \$2.95 worth in foreign languages.

Industrial Workers' Club, Chicago, bought ten "Trades Unionism in the United States," ten "Two Pages from Roman History" and a copy of "The Paris Commune," by Marx. C. C. McHugh, Anaconda, Mont., took twenty-three "John Mitchell Exposed." W. L. Mead, Harrisburg, Pa., ordered one each of the Sue books.

Detroit, Mich., bought fifty pamphlets and a copy of "Capital" by Karl Marx. Two other copies of "Capital" were sold. Comrade Farrell, of Lowell, Mass., ordered one each of the Eugene Sue stories.

Boston, Mass., bought fifty "John Mitchell Exposed" and fifty "Burning Question of Trades Unionism." San Antonio, Tex., took fifty copies of "Socialism," by McClure; and Bridgeport, Conn., bought \$1.50 worth of assorted

pamphlets.

Please note advertisement of Debs' and De Leon's speeches in leaflet form, and send in your orders. The Social Democrats would like to read these speeches—they have always told us they favored unity—and perhaps it will help them to recognize the proper platform on which to unite. Give the leaflet a good circulation.

## RUMBLINGS AND EXPLOSIONS.

(Continued from page 1.)

—the "Chicago Socialist," the "Worker," and the "Toledo Socialist"—take up the cudgels in defence of the fakirs, Tobin and Donovan, when Mike Berry was hammering them hard and exposing their treachery?

The Socialist party dominated by Gompersism will not do. To prove itself worthy of workingmen's confidence it must dump Gompersism, and, if cannot or will not do this, then all true Socialists in the Socialist party should make haste to get out of it.

And, comrades, especially since the Industrial Union Convention in Chicago and the launching of the new economic organization of labor, the Industrial Workers of the World, the lines of demarcation between the capitalist class and the various organizations, economic and political, supporting that class and its interests on that side, and our class, the wage working class, and the one economic organization and the one political organization representing our class and its interests on our side, are now so sharp and clear that all true revolutionary Socialist in the Socialist party ought to see and clearly understand on which side of this dividing line our duty to our class calls us to take our stand.

Again there is a third element in the Socialist party standing, as it claims, for neutrality as between the progressive Industrial Workers of the World and the capitalist A. F. of L. The watchword of this element is "hands off." It claims the Socialist party cannot take sides one way or the other between these rival union organizations. Its mission, it says, is to "preach Socialism and let trades union quarrels alone." This element is known as the "pure and